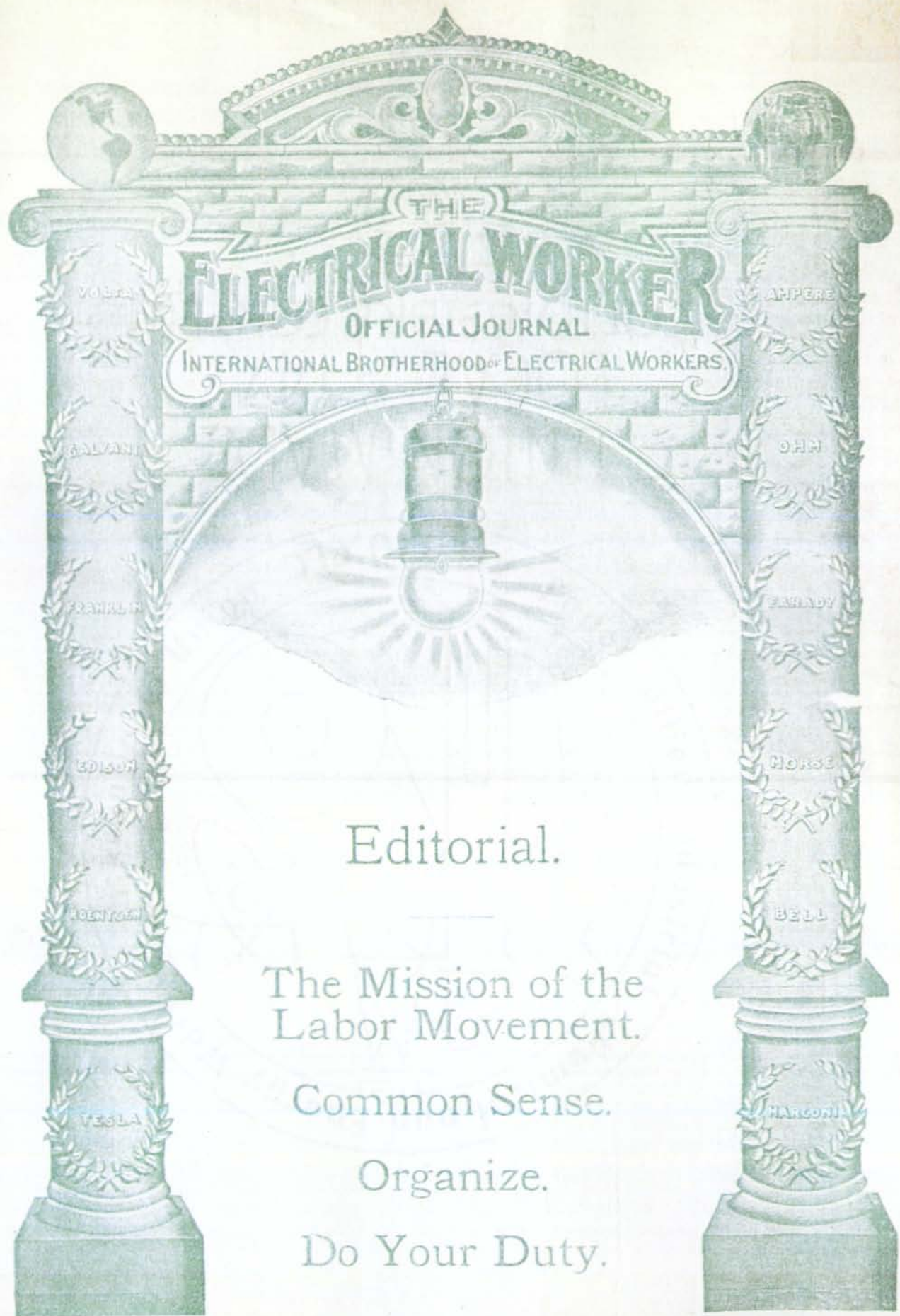


SEPTEMBER, 1906





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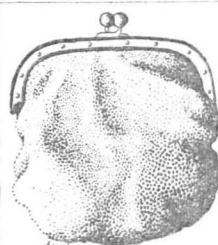
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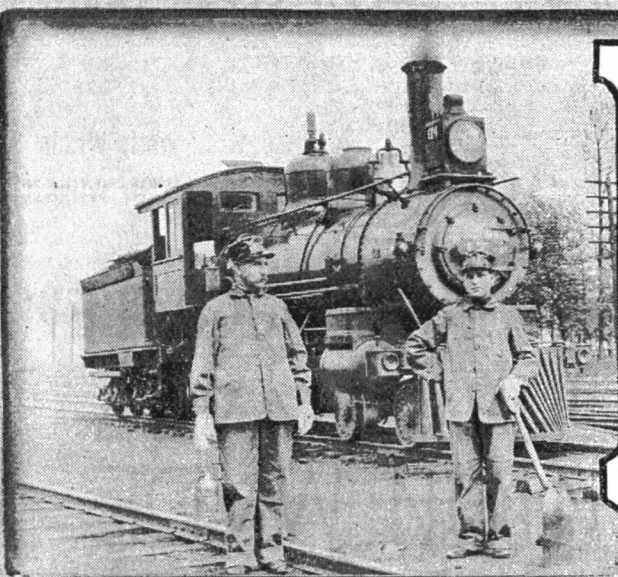
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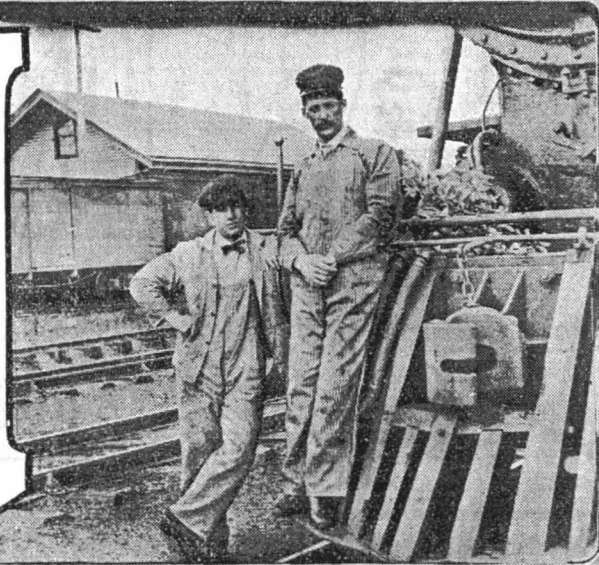
Signed,
Thos. Donovan, B. of L. E.,
Div. 273.
Earl Trim, B. of L. F.
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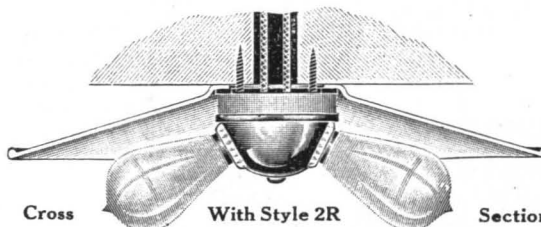
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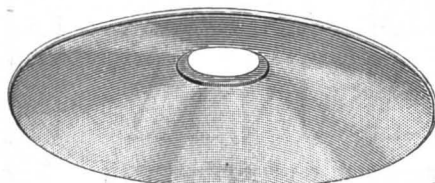


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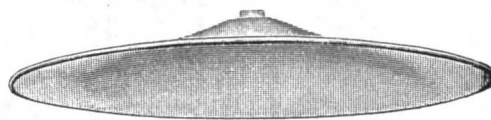


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THE ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Edited by PETER W. COLLINS, Grand Secretary

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Springfield, Ill.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

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ORGANIZE.

I am compelled to again call the attention of all local unions to the necessity of a more thorough organization before entering into strikes. While it is a positive fact that non-union Electrical Workers are harder to find today than they were three years ago, still there are enough outside our Brotherhood to encourage our opposing forces to fight us even though it cost them more to do so at the present time than it did in the past.

Today we find the employers paying the strike breakers as high as six dollars per day and hotel expenses, a few years ago the same employers could get strike breakers for half that amount per day, without the addition of hotel expenses. This fact demonstrates that the agitation of organized labor is having the proper effect on the unorganized wage earners of the country, and the time is not far distant when we will only have the professional strike breakers to control with; which will mean the abolition of strikes and lockouts, as our antagonists will be more clearly in dealing with our just grievances than they have been in the past.

The simplest way to fight the enemy is to take his ammunition away from him, the only ammunition our enemies have that we need fear is the non-unionist, and it is within our power to disarm them of that weapon, through organization. You may say well we have been trying to do that and failed which is quite true; but we have not tried hard enough, we must try again and again, and if we fail, try once, twice, and a dozen times more if necessary.

Our employers recognize that soon or later they must deal with us justly.

One of them representing a corporation, employing at vast number of our members told me in conference not over one year ago that he knew the time was coming when the officers of his company and the officers of our Brotherhood would have to meet at times mutually agreed on, to arrange wage scales and general working rules to govern us for stated periods.

He stated however with strong em-

phasis, that it was his duty to keep that time off as long as possible, and it was my duty to bring it about in the least possible time.

This statement was very encouraging to me coming from a man in his position. It demonstrated good foresight on his part, as it showed he was preparing for the inevitable, and that we were fast gaining strength in spite of the obstacles he and others were placing in our path.

Many of our members become discouraged because they find that the old system of organizing fails, the day is past when we can hope to make much headway through holding open meetings and smokers for the benefits of the non-unionists, as they will not attend fearing that they will lose their positions through betrayal on the part of the employers emissary, who usually takes advantage of the free admission on such occasions and attends. We must use the more up-to-date method of calling on them at their homes and having a good heart to heart talk with them, if one member fails to convince a man, that his best interests will be served, by affiliating with us, then another should make the effort, and a dozen more if necessary. Recently I instructed one of our organizers to follow that plan when he reached his field of labor, which he did with the result that he has added over one hundred members to our rolls in a very short time, a man does not have to be a spellbinder to be a success as an organizer, so do not allow your failing in that line (should you have any) stop you from doing your duty for the cause of labor, as it is a noble cause, a cause we should all feel proud of, a cause that has done more for the uplifting of the toiling masses than any other, intellectually, morally and financially, and of cause that will eventually bring us an equitable share of the revenue derived from the wealth we create.

It is the duty of all members of local unions and district councils to do everything that can be done honorably to prevent difficulties with our employers arising.

ing and give all attention possible to organizing those outside our fold. Always remembering that any electrical worker that is good enough for the employers to

use as a club against us in times of difficulty are good enough for us to use as a club against the employer under the same circumstances.

DO YOUR DUTY.

Ever since our last convention their has been more or less dissatisfaction over the clause in our constitution which allows a member of one branch of our business to transfer to another branch without any cost or examination provided he has been for three years in continuous good standing previous to making the transfer, an amendment was submitted to that particular clause by the required number of local unions and referred to the referendum vote, the highest court in our Brotherhood in accordance with our laws.

Which decided by a majority vote of three thousand (3,000) against its adoption. (The vote cast by each local union will be found on another page of THE WORKER.)

Each and every one of us on being admitted to membership, took an obligation to abide by the constitution and by-laws of the Brotherhood.

It is thereupon our duty first, last and always to conform to them. If we do not, then our word and Honor must necessarily be questioned. No wage earner should ever allow that to occur as our word and our honor, should be held above suspicion at any and all hazards as they are two of our most valuable assets.

We all must agree that there was never a constitution framed to govern an organization since the inception of the Labor movement that was perfect, if such is a fact and it cannot be questioned. How in the name of all that is good and dear to us can we expect ours to be that long sought instrument of law.

Common sense should guide us in such matters and instead of trying to create chaos in our local union or in the Brotherhood, simply because certain laws in our constitution do not meet with our approval, we should abide by the will of the majority and live up to them until such times as we can prove to them (the majority) that they are bad laws and detrimental to our best interests, the pages of our official organ, the worker are open at all times to our members that they may voice their sentiments on any question that is of minute to our Brotherhood. I do not hesitate to state that I am opposed to many laws that govern us at the present time and venture to assert that there is not one of the committee that framed the constitution that is satisfied with it in its entirety. The constitutions of all labor organizations are the result of compromise and will be amended by compromise forever and ever unless the Happy millennium comes to our rescue.

when we will not care for a constitution.

Now that we have got the non-unionists in our trade awakened to the fact that they have been used to their disadvantage (as well as ours) as a club against us, by our enemies, to the extent that we are initiating over 1,200 of them a month, is there a local on our roster aye a member or union man) that would be guilty of trying to check our progress, by endeavoring to raise dissension in our ranks because of objections to this or that law, in the book that was created to govern us according to our laws and past customs.

Would it not be more honorable for us to resign our membership, until such times as our present laws are amended or new laws are made to suit us, and allow our Brothers that are satisfied to reap the benefits that are to be derived from a United Brotherhood.

The A. F. of L. intends to make a present of a squeezer to ever wage earner in Littlefields District in the State of Maine, so that they can squeeze the juicy lemons Secretary Taft and Speaker Cannon are handling them after election.

Throw off that partisan political yoke and get in line this fall.

It has taken fifteen years to build up our Brotherhood to its present high standard, do not try to weaken it, let us make it stronger.

The wrong of today will be righted tomorrow.

Two wrongs will never make a right.

Our laws are what we make them, let us all live up to them.

It is the duty of the strong to help the weak.

War is Hell, let us help out of it.

St. Patrick banished the snakes out of Ireland, we will banish them out of the electrical trade.

The Government own and operate the telegraph system in England, Ireland and Scotland.

The telephone operators are organized in the United Kingdom and as a rule get every reasonable demand asked for, think this over.

Do you notice we are growing at the rate of 1,200 a month in spite of the obstacles placed in our way by the enemy.

We have twenty-four members employed by private detective agencies reporting the business of our local unions to certain corporations.

We can supply as many more as they need on demand. It is easy money.

It makes no difference how good a union man you used to be it is how good a one you are today.

If there were no I. B. E. W. in existence

the non-union electrical workers would be the strongest agitators for its formation.

Do not bite off your nose to spite your face, by allowing your membership to lapse, because you are not allowed to dictate the policy of your local union.

Actions speak louder than words. Attend your meetings regular, pay your dues promptly and abide by the will of the majority.

Did you do your duty on Labor Day, if you did not, do not register any kick over the fine.

CONVENTION CALL!

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

To the Officers and Members of Trades and Labor Councils, National Trade Unions, Federal Labor Unions and International Local Trade Unions in the Dominion of Canada.

Greeting:

Fellow Labor Unionists and Brothers—The Twenty-second Annual Session of The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the Hall of the Board of Trade, Board of Trade Block, Bastion Square, City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, beginning at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, September 17, 1906, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Closer Connection with the Workmen of the West and Absolute Necessity.

The approaching visit to the coast marks an important epoch in the history of the congress. For years our efforts have been centralized in the east and we have had a more or less perfunctory alliance with the west, but, the growing importance of Western development has rendered closer connection with the workmen of the west an absolute necessity. It is only fair, therefore, that our Western brothers should receive the encouragement of a large attendance of delegates from the older provinces, and all organizations in the east, entitled to representation, should make a special effort to elect and send representatives to Victoria, regardless of the financial outlay.

The Congress Executive, acting in conjunction with the Manitoba Executive, has made a special effort during the several months previous to our meeting to organize from Winnipeg to the coast. The report of the organizer will be presented.

The past session of the Dominion Par-

liament has been an important one, embracing a discussion of Senate Reform, Public Ownership, the Lord's Day Bill, Immigration, and among many other features the unearthing of W. T. R. Preston's connection with the notorious Louis Leopold. Our Solicitor's report will deal in extenso with these matters.

No less interesting will be the reports of the Provincial Executives, while the matter of international affiliations must be taken into immediate consideration.

Ways and Means Must be Devised to Increase the Number of Labor Representatives in the Dominion Parliament and Provincial Legislatures.

Probably the most crucial feature will be the consideration of our future relations politically. The Congress will be favored with the personal experiences of our President in Parliament and the recommendations of Mr. Samuel Gompers in favor of independent political action will be considered. Efforts will have to be made to increase the number of Labor's representatives in the Dominion Parliament and Provincial Legislatures and the delegates will have to give their best attention to Ways and Means for this purpose.

Special efforts should be made to signalize our visit by a large attendance of delegates so as to assure our Western brothers of the interest we take in them and in the general betterment of labor.

Fraternally yours,

ALPHONSE VERVILLE, M. P., President, Montreal, Que.

JAMES SIMPSON, Vice President, Toronto, Ont.

P. M. DRAPER, Secretary-Treasurer. Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 15, 1906.

EDITORIAL.

PETER W. COLLINS.

(From The Illinois State Register.)

THE MISSION OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT

The main address of the day was given by Peter W. Collins, grand secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Mr. Collins chose for his subject the "Mission of Labor." He spoke in part as follows:

"Dating from the Christian era there has been no cause of greater moment and of greater benefit to humanity and the progress of human kind than the labor movement. Founded on basic principles of right and justice, its perpetuity and future progress is unquestioned. In its relation to progress it occupies the first place in the history of all nations, beyond even a partial doubt. It has been inseparably entwined with the success of all free government and the affairs of the common people.

PROGRESS DEPENDS ON SKILL.

"In the first place, it must be conceded that the progress of the people depends first upon the skill, industry and integrity of that people. One of the best examples of such industry and skill is the number of patents issued during any certain period in a country. It is a fact, well proven by statistics that in countries where higher wages are paid, the skill is the greatest and industry and progress are assured. In 1899 the patent office of the United States government issued 650,123 patents; England, 278,129; Belgium, 154,155; Germany, 126,114; Austria, 82,933; Italy, 49,990; Spain, 22,314. These figures demonstrate very forcibly the above conclusion. As figures prove this country to lead in the number of patents issued by a large majority. It also pays the best wages to its toilers, and the progress of the country in general has been in keeping with the amount of wages paid.

"Spain, lowest in the display of skill, inventive genius, industry and progress, is also at the rear in the amount of wages paid to its toilers. The lesson thus drawn from the history of nations shows that progress has been permanent and lasting in the different countries according to the wages paid its working men.

ORGANIZATION IMPORTANT FACTOR.

"Another aspect which might be considered in its relation to labor, and one most directly responsible to human nature, is organization. We find in nature, organization is exemplified in a most perfect degree, and the unison and co-operation of all species of nature, both animate and inanimate, proves beyond doubt that organization is the first principle of nature. We see each and every form of nature co-operating in a greater or less degree with each other. The flowers derive their sustenance from the earth and the elements. Great forests which compose large areas in various parts of the country represent to a high degree organization in nature. The mountains that shield the valley and plains; the great rivers and lakes that carry the burdens of commerce; the great mines of the earth that furnish the people of the world with the greatest source of wealth, all work in complete harmony of an organization, showing the work of an All-wise Creator.

As organization is the chief means of the system of creation, and as man is the chief being in that creation, then the conclusion is obvious that man in co-operation with his fellow man should have the best form of organization. And furthermore, if the chief work of man on earth is his manner and method of living, it is essential that he live under such conditions that conform to the dignity of that chief creature of creation. Therefore, we contend that in the trades union is represented that movement whereby man co-operates with his fellow man in the attainment of that end, which is justified by the law of nature itself and necessary to the progress of human kind.

EDUCATION.

Another and most essential aspect worthy of mention is the part labor has played in the establishment of popular education. In 1871 Benjamin Franklin, acting as the representative of his country in France, made a most careful and exhaustive investigation of the subject of education. It resulted in the discovery that the Guilds of France—the trade unions of those days—had an almost perfect system of education. Upon his return to America he called into conference Thomas Jefferson and John Adams and the result of that conference was the establishment of the first public school in America at Dorchester, Mass., now a part of the City of Boston.

LEGISLATION.

Even a partial summary of what the trade union movement has accomplished would not be complete without mentioning legislation. The enactment of laws benefiting human kind has been one of its greatest achievements and it is not amiss to state that the labor movement by the untiring, unceasing and unselfish efforts of those great souls of the earlier days; those heroes whose names are not emblazoned on the pages of history, but whose work have helped to raise the great burden of the toilers—injustice.

“Many have given their lives for the trades union movement without hope of reward and without pay, and what has been achieved has come largely from within organizations. All honor to these men and the future will count them as among the chief benefactors of the race.

Child labor laws have been placed on the books in some states but because of corruption in many states this remedy is not adequate. The laws should be so made that no child would be compelled to toil. The nation's laws should care for and protect them in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness, and they who deserve this must be protected in order that the highest type of citizenship may be attained. That all may have equal advantages for the education of their children there must be free text books for children in the schools. Some success has been obtained toward this end in our country. Nineteen states now have free text book laws and the agitation will be kept up until every one of the forty-six states shall have the benefit of its influence. Many things toward a better condition of labor have been accomplished. Laws have been enacted in many states against child labor and for factory inspection. Sanitary regulations have been thrown about the conditions under which men work. A compulsory attendance law requiring children to attend school; weekly payment law; the Australian ballot law and other legislation has been enacted made through the efforts of the toilers.

CAUSE OF MANKIND.

"The cause of labor is the cause of mankind. The legislation of the future in which the working masses will have a large part in obtaining will be a universal eight-hour law; anti-injunction law; the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people; the initiative and the referendum and the elimination of war by arbitration.

ERADICATE CORRUPTION.

"Corruption which exists in all forms of government should be eradicated. It is not necessary to enumerate the ills. Some of them have been eliminated. There must be a remedy for those that exist. We read of attempts at reform being made. Reform must come from the people, and the people should be unsparing in the process of elimination. They must not expect reform to come from those who are tainted. They must select honest capable leaders, leaders from their own ranks, men who will be a credit and an honor to them. The platform of the American Federation of Labor offers to all the people the opportunity to act with the labor movement in the work of future; a platform of issues where every plank is a basic principle.

FUTURE ISSUES.

"Strike hard for the initiative and referendum; strike hard for the anti-injunction law; strike hard for the universal eight hour day. There is no greater work than in the labor movement. Every man is considered for what he is worth. There is no caste; no distinction; no partisanship; no discrimination. The remedy is in the workingman's hands. The only way to apply it to the ills is by the ballot. It is up to the men who belong to the trade union movement to apply the remedy. Do it men and do it now.

COMMON SENSE How often in our daily intercourse with man, we hear on many occasions and in various places that very trite exclamation: Why don't you use your common sense. If particularly interested on account of being the recipient of this implied compliment, a flood of fond recollections from the past almost overwhelm us, and we feel there were times in the past—let us hope in the not too distant—when that much abused faculty which we call common sense had an abiding place within us. But apparently times have changed and the very evident absence of that most necessary asset of individual man, is sojourning in the realms of some more appreciative universe than this aged earth of ours, for indeed it is a most noticable fact (each day makes it more evident) that some of the new ideals might with considerable profit be relegated to the rear, and an effort made to make common property of our old friend, common sense. We occasionally sit delightedly, or otherwise, by and listen to past masters in the art of oratory discourse on the follies of life; the problems of state, and the evils in National Government. Our admiration of their ability is such we seek a copy of the oration for our private collection; but upon careful examination, realize its proper place is the waste basket, not because it is wanting in fine phrases, not because the word pictures painted by the oratorical artist lose their beauty in cold black type. But because they are only pictures, just fancy word pictures, meant for the ear and not the judgment and common sense. Appealing only to our fancy,

as the gasoline fakir does to palm off his Indian remedy for a dollar a bottle. and as many other "wise ones" do, with the soft word that turneth away wrath and the glad palm, that has worked many a shell game.

Let us hope that the future man holds a surprise in store for us. That the time is approaching when all of us well recognize, the necessity of keeping in constant service that sadly neglected but worthy associate, common sense.

Never allow criticism to deter you from doing your duty.

Men must be weighed by their acts and not by their words.

Act on all propositions clearly, reasonably and without bias.

Don't condemn good suggestions merely because you didn't make them.

When in the wrong acknowledge it, take your medicine and profit by experience.

Obstinacy is a disease of the mind caused by an exaggerated idea of our own importance.

There are many gold bricks in the human family. Don't let the polish deceive you.

Beware of the fellow with the glad hand and confidential manner, usually he has loaded dice.

A lack of thoroughness in method is the rock on which many splendid intentions are shipwrecked.

The virtue of knowledge lies in the value of its application and not in its acquisition as an accomplishment.

The self satisfaction of knowing you have done right more than compensates for the lack of applause from the gallery.

Silence at times may be golden, but the frank and honest expression of opinion is of more value than a carload of dummies.

LABOR DAY! TOILERS, REJOICE AND RESOLVE.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Labor Day, 1906, offers a vista of new opportunities for progress and success for the great cause of labor and humanity.

The hosts of labor the continent over have cause for rejoicing. Rejoicing that the advances made are due to labor's own proven powers; in its grit and determination to exercise them; at the achievements which have been wrung from unwilling and antagonistic employers; for be it understood that the advantages which have come to the toilers are the result of their better and more thorough organization, their higher intelligence, and their intense manifestations of solidarity and

fraternity. There is keen and bitter disappointment that Congress utterly failed to consider labor's rights and accord the redress so essential to its welfare. Yet this very Congressional indifference and hostility has its advantages, for it has taught the wage-earners of our country more effectually than any number of warnings and urgings from their leaders, that if they hope to obtain their rights and the redress to which they are so justly entitled, they will be compelled to show their teeth to their political, as well as their economic opponents.

Labor has always taken political action

more or less. The politics of labor have been for the laborers and the common people, without regard to party. As time goes on, organization extends and the spirit of federation expands, gaining confidence, self-respect and power, and exerting these for the benefit and advantage primarily of the workers, and necessarily for all the people.

From all quarters come encouraging reports that wage-earners are realizing more than at any previous time the fact that their only hope for the protection of their rights and interest now, or their progress, liberty, and freedom in the future, lies in their organizations, in the trade union movement, as understood, expressed and advocated by the best general organization which labor has ever had—the American Federation of Labor. Not only there more workmen organized in existing unions, but more new unions are being formed, and also more international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Much as has been accomplished, however, the trade unionists can not, must not, and will not rest content so long as a wrong remains unredressed; so long as a right remains unattained. So long as there remains an unorganized wage-earner, there is urgent work for the trade unionist to do.

Labor's opponents agree that there are but 3,000,000 workmen organized and point out that this forms but a small portion of the 80,000,000 of our people. They adroitly make this statement to deceive the thoughtless, for they fail to state, or hope to conceal the fact that the organized workers are adults, mostly men and citizens, while 80,000,000 population is composed of men, women, and children. An additional interesting fact is that in several trades, organization has advanced to the point of fully 95 per cent of the workers organized.

Of course, it is true that there are many workmen unorganized—alas, too many. Yet there are exceedingly few who are not earnestly in accord with the aims and aspiration of the trade union movement. Many there are who, belated in their effort to organize, find themselves enmeshed in the power of their employers, and imagine themselves impotent to contend for their right to organize, to protect themselves and promote their interests, and who yet prayerfully hope for the success of organized labor with the expectation that its beneficent influence may reach them. For these organized labor must be the spokesman, advocate, and defender, despite the jeers and opposition of plutocracy and its mouthpieces.

Organized labor must go among the yet unorganized and preach the gospel of fraternity, mutuality of the interests of

the toilers, that they have "one glory and one shame"—the shame of division and defeat; the glory of unity, brotherhood, progress, and emancipation.

On Labor Day, 1906, organized labor extends its greetings to the world of labor; it holds out its hand in fellowship to the unorganized; it throws open wide its doors inviting the men of toil to enter, to be brothers with us, to share the responsibilities of a great cause, and to participate in all the advantages which must accrue from united, concentrated, intelligent effort.

Trade unionists must, if possible, prove more loyal and faithful than ever before to the great principles and noble aspirations of organized labor. Any weakening on our part will be taken advantage of by labor's opponents.

"This is the time that tries men's souls" in the cause of labor as truly as when that historic warning was raised during the crucial period of the American revolutionary effort to establish the independence of our national life.

Labor has determined that its first duty is to positively defeat those who are asking its suffrages and who have been hostile or indifferent to its just demands, and to administer a merited rebuke to them. This will not only benefit the toilers, but the people of our entire country.

On this Labor Day, 1906, let us emphasize the declaration that the toilers and their friends will enforce our watchword; that we will stand by our friends and administer a stinging rebuke to men or parties who are either indifferent, negligent, or hostile, and wherever opportunity affords, secure the election of intelligent, honest, earnest, trade unionists, with clear, unblemished, paid-up union cards in their possession.

Wherever both parties have ignored labor's legislative demands a straight labor candidate should be nominated, so that honest men may have the opportunity in exercising their franchise to vote according to their conscience instead of being compelled either to refrain from voting or to vote for the candidate and the party they must in their innermost souls despise.

Where a Congressman or a state legislator has proved himself a true friend to the rights of labor he should be supported, and no candidate nominated against him, thus avoiding the election of the opponents to labor.

All Hail, Labor Day, 1906! If the workers and our friends will but be true to themselves and to each other, the miseries and burdens of the past which the workers have had to bear from time immemorial will pass and fade into the bright noonday of labor's triumph in the establishment of the brotherhood of man.



Official Journal of the
INTERNATIONAL

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Published Monthly.

PETER W. COLLINS, Editor.
Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

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Pierik Building, Springfield, Ill.
Grand Secretary—PETER W. COLLINS,
Pierik Building, Springfield, Ill.
Grand Treasurer—F. J. SULLIVAN,
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Subscription, \$1.00 per Year, in Advance.

As The Electrical Worker reaches the men who do the work and recommend or order the material, its value as an advertising medium can be readily appreciated.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Advertising rates may be secured by writing to the Editor.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The Third of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.



Illinois State Journal Co., Springfield.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Lockout on by Contractors at Worchester, Mass., all brothers should keep away while trouble is on.

J. J. McLAUGHLIN,
Pres. N. E. Dist. Council.

NOTICES.

Officers of No. 6 kindly note that the following are correct:

Recording Secretary, A. E. Yoell, 860 McAlister street, San Francisco.

Financial Secretary, A. Kempston, 640 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco.

Treasurer, J. E. Tietz, 590 58th Street, Oakland, Calif.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As the Santa Fe machinists and boiler-makers are still on strike and will continue to be until same is won, I would be pleased if you would put an article in your journal to that effect, for several reasons, namely—brethren of other crafts do not of late hear or see anything about it in the press as the same is controlled by the capitalist, also there being National and International conventions of the various organizations the delegates must travel to the conventional city and they being ignorant of the fact of the strike still on will patronize the Santa Fe, and another reason is that I have been requested by a number of the brethren of a number of the organizations to request an article put into their monthly journal as they don't want any union man to ride on an unfair road. And why should they?

Thanking you in advance for a little space in your journal in the interest of organized labor, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. D. BUCKALEW,

3d Vice President of I. A. of M.

The Cronk & Carrier Co. of Elmira, N. Y., have made extensive improvements to their manufacturing establishment, thereby increasing their facilities for production twenty-five per cent.

They congratulate the ELECTRICAL WORKER for its value as an advertising agency.

John P. Weigel, editor of the Brewery Workers' official journal, died on August 15, 1906, of heart trouble. Editor Weigel was an untiring and unselfish worker in the cause of trade unionism and was well and favorably known by the movement throughout the United States, having originally been an active delegate of the Boston Central Labor Union before assuming the duties of International Editor.

All mail for Local Union No. 318, Knoxville, Tenn., should be sent to P. O. Box No. 518.

Three letters addressed to James S. Walker, Metropolis Hotel, Portland, Ore., were left in the care of Local Union No. 283, and will be forwarded to the brother upon receipt of his present address. J. E. Barton, 865 Broadway, Oakland, Calif.

The difficulty with the United Railway Company of San Francisco has been settled, we have not received the details as yet. Same will be published in the next issue of the worker.

Bros. L. H. Preston at Lincoln, Neb., and J. M. Morris, Butte, Mont., neglect to have their mail forwarded and inconvenience Secretaries of No. 125, 57, 65 and General Office considerably. This notice is given in order to show where the neglect lies and sustain those financial secretaries who so ably attend to their duties.

Charters issued in July:

- 290, Danville, Ill. Re-organized.
- 315, Baton Rouge, La. Re-organized.
- 504, Cape Guardiau, Mo.
- 505, White Plains, N. Y.
- 506, Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 507, Sunbury, Pa.
- 508, Newark, N. Y.
- 509, Washington, Pa.

Charters issued in August.

- 510, Toronto, Ont.
- 511, Jackson, Tenn.
- 512, Albany, Ore.
- 513, Butler, Pa.
- 514, Kansas City, Mo.
- 515, Baltimore, Md.
- 516, Syracuse, N. Y.
- 517, Astoria, Oregon.

STRIKE NOTICE.

All linemen, cable splicers and telephone men of all branches keep away from the state of Missouri and Kansas, as there is a strike on against the Missouri and Kansas Bell Telephone Company for better conditions. See G. V. P. Noonan's reports for particulars.

Keep Away.

All linemen and cable splicers should keep away from Philadelphia, Pa., Chester, Pa., Trenton, N. J., Camden, N. J., Atlantic City, N. J., Wilmington, Del. and the vicinity surrounding those cities, as there is a strike on for better conditions. I have personally visited every local affected and found the men affected standing as firm as the day the difficulty started. Not over four per cent of the men that came out union and non-union returned to work, in spite of the fact that representatives of the Bell Telephone Company have offered them more money than asked for and promised them better positions as foremen, exchange managers and in fact, the men could name their own condition

if they would only return to work, the representatives referred to are using automobiles in their visits to the homes of the men inviting them out to ride and to dinner just to talk it over. G. V. P. Reid is handling the difficulty in conjunction with Bro. Potter, P. D. C. and just settlement.

INFORMATION.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of the following brothers will kindly write to Bro. Mike Battles, 929 Poydras Street, New Orleans, La.:

Morris Donahue, Dennis McManners, Frank Snider, O. P. Birdsall, Dick Keliher, Charles McCreary.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Wesley Temple kindly communicate with Louis Temple, 1963 N. 4th Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of J. P. Stark, Walter Carter and J. W. Williams, kindly write to E. S. Nelson, P. O. Box 518, Knoxville, Tenn.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of William King, card No. 44416, kindly send information to Mrs. William King, 713 Norwood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Albert Fanchier and John Sorgen, kindly write to Herman De Rolfe, 312 W. Broadman Street, Youngstown, Ohio.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Lee Spriggs, kindly write to W. C. Coney, General Delivery, San Francisco, Calif.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Leo Quinn or Nick Carlis, both chums, last heard of in El Paso, Texas, kindly notify his brother, C. W. Quinn, Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 187, Oshkosh, Wis.

Information as to whereabouts of E. L. Winkler will be appreciated by his sister, Miss Emma Winkler, 223 Ridge Street, Marquette, Mich.

DECEASED MEMBERS.

Alexander McPhee, Local Union No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.

James Gorman, Local Union No. 149, Aurora, Ill.

Wm. McGurney Siebert, Local Union No. 32, Lima, Ohio.

George Kanaer, Local Union No. 237, Lorain, Ohio.

P. J. Golden, Local Union No. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.

LOST.

Due card No. 45060 issued to Frank W. Keyes, by Local Union No. 201 of Appleton, Wis., has been lost. Any brother finding same will forward to Frank W. Keyes, St. James Hotel, Duluth, Minn.

LOCALS ON STRIKE.

Nos. 125 and 317, Portland, Ore., against Home Tel. Co.
 No. 151, San Francisco, against United Railways Co. of San Francisco.
 No. 369, Louisville, Ky., against Contractors Association.

Strike against Missouri and Kansas Tel. Co.

Strike against Philadelphia Bell Co.; also Camden and Trenton.

Local No. 435, Winnipeg, have presented new scale and feel confident of success in enforcing same.

FINAL REPORT OF JOINT RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The following is a complete statement, of all receipts and expenses, of the Joint Relief Committee for the I. B. E. W. composed of the E. B.'s of L. U.'s 6-151-283 and 404. 1906.

Apr. 27.	Received of C. P. Lofthouse	\$ 200 00
May 2.	Received from L. U. 316, of Ogden, Utah	175 00
May 14.	Received from L. U. 77, of Seattle, Wash.	150 00
May 14.	Received from L. U. 76, Tacoma, Wash.	50 00
May 17.	Received from L. U. 477, of San Bernardino, Calif.	25 00
May 17.	Received from L. U. 121, of Denver, Colo.	10 00
June 12.	Received from L. U. of I. B. through P. W. Collins, G. S.,	1,000 00
June 15.	Received from L. U. 418 of Pasadena, Calif.	37 00
June 15.	Received from L. U. 77 of Seattle, Wash.	22 00
July 2.	Received from L. U. of I. B. through P. W. Collins	440 50

Making total receipts by the S. T. \$2,109 50

MONEY EXPENDED.

Apr. 28.	For Safety Deposit Box	\$ 4 00
May 14.	To E. C. Loomis on order of Finance Committee No. 6	40 00
May 14.	To C. D. Pierce on order of Finance Committee No. 151	60 00
June 4.	To C. A. Murphy, order Gen. Com. relief sub 1 of 6	7 00
June 5.	To C. D. Pierce, order Gen. Com. sick relief No. 151	92 50
June 5.	To Mrs. Hendershot, order Gen. Com. sick relief sub 1 of 6	30 00
June 11.	To C. T. Lyman on order of Finance Committee No. 404	50 00
June 12.	To C. D. Pierce, order Gen. Com. sick relief No. 151	47 50
June 12.	To C. D. Pierce, on order of Finance Committee No. 151	50 00
June 15.	To Mrs. Hendershott, order Gen. Com. relief S. 1 of 6	5 00
June 18.	To C. D. Pierce, order Gen. Com. sick relief No. 151	25 00
June 18.	To C. T. Lyman, on order of Finance Committee No. 404	50 00
June 22.	To Mrs. Hendershott, order Gen. Com. relief S. of 6	5 00
June 23.	To C. D. Pierce, on order of Finance Committee No. 151	50 00
June 25.	To E. C. Loomis for tools order Gen. Com. No. 6	126 15
June 25.	To E. C. Loomis, sick relief, order Gen. Com. No. 6	35 00
June 29.	To Mrs. Hendershott, relief order Gen. Com. sub 1 of 6	5 00
July 2.	To C. T. Lyman, on order of Finance Committee No. 404	75 00
July 2.	To E. C. Loomis, tools order Gen. Com. No. 6	288 00
July 3.	To C. D. Pierce, sick relief Gen. Com. No. 151	60 00
July 9.	To Mrs. Hendershott, order Gen. Com. relief S. 1 of 6	10 00
July 17.	To H. Wolf, order Gen. Com. sick relief No. 151	60 00
July 17.	To H. Wolf, order Gen. Com. relief to mem. No. 151	25 00
July 26.	To E. C. Loomis, order Gen. Com. for tools No. 6	86 65
July 26.	To E. C. Loomis order Gen. Com. sick relief No. 6	15 00
July 26.	To E. C. Loomis, order Gen. Com. sick relief No. 404	5 00

Total expenditures by Sec. Treas \$1,306 80
 The total receipts amounting to 2,109 50
 Less the total expenditures 1,306 80

Leaves cash balance in the hands of the S-T. to be pro-rated \$ 802 70
 The total amount given by Gen. Com. to L. U. No. 6 \$ 652 80
 The total amount given by Gen. Com. to L. U. No. 151 470 00
 The total amount given by Gen. Com. to L. U. No. 404 180 00
 The total amount given by Gen. Com. to L. U. No. 283

Total amount given to L. U.'s \$1,302 80
 Which together with expenditure for Safety D. Box 4 00

Equals the total expenses \$1,306 80

L. U. No. 6 received from Bro. Lofthouse on acct. I. B. E. W.....	100 00
L. U. No. 151 received from Bro. Lofthouse on acct. I. B. E. W.....	100 00
L. U. No. 283 received from Bro. Lofthouse on acct. I. B. E. W.....	100 00
L. U. No. 404 received from Bro. Lofthouse on acct. I. B. E. W.....	100 00

These sums aggregating \$400.00 was not received by the Secretary-Treasurer, but each Local was to account to the Gen. Com. for the same.	
This makes total amount received by No. 6.....	\$ 752 80
This makes total amount received by No. 151.....	570 00
This makes total amount received by No. 283.....	1,100 00
This makes total amount received by No. 404.....	280 00
Which together with safety box expenditure	4 00

Makes a total expenditure to be accounted for of	\$1,706 80
Counting \$400 received by four locals makes total receipts to be accounted for of	\$2,509 50
Money received by L. U. No. 6, counting \$100 from I. B.	\$ 752 80
Money accounted for by No. 6, to Gen. Com.	750 75

Leaving cash in hands of L. U. No. 6, to be pro-rated	\$ 2 05
Money received by L. U. No. 151, counting \$100 from I. B.	\$ 570 00
Money accounted for by No. 151, to Gen. Com.	472 35

Leaving cash in hands of L. U. No. 151, to be pro-rated	\$ 97 65
Counting Hooks sold 3 pr	7 50

Leaving total sum in hands to be pro-rated	\$ 105 15
Money received by L. U. No. 404, counting \$100 from I. B.	\$ 280 00
Money accounted for by No. 404, to Gen. Com.	255 80

Leaving cash in hands of L. U. No. 404, to be pro-rated	\$ 24 20
Money received by L. U. No. 283, the \$100 from the I. B.	\$ 100 00
Money accounted for by L. U. No. 283, to Gen. Com.	65 55

Leaving total sum in hands of No. 283, to be pro-rated	\$ 34 45
\$802.70 in hands of S.T. plus \$2.05 No. 6; plus \$105.15 No. 151; plus \$24.20 No. 404; plus \$34.45 No. 283, equals	\$ 968 55
\$968.55 is the sum to be pro-rated.	

Approximately tools have been supplied to 250 brothers.

Sick and other relief to 50 brothers or an average of nearly \$6.00 each to 300 brothers. Of course some have received more than this sum and some less.

In closing my duties as Sec.-Treas. of Joint Relief Committee, I am sending to each Local a list of the brothers to whom tools have been given, for their consideration. Also list to whom other relief has been given. I am sending the list of No. 6 to No. 6 and No. 151 to No. 151, and in no case am I sending other than names of members of Local to whom list is sent.

Taking this opportunity of thanking the members of the Joint Relief Committee for the courtesy and consideration shown me, and venturing the wish that we will never be confronted by a like calamity or similar necessity, I am,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

J. L. COOK,

Secretary-Treasurer Joint Relief Committee.

APPRENTICESHIP.

Limiting apprentices in number—often called, with hostility, preventing the American boy from learning his trade—is a step taken to meet the employers' habit of juggling half-trained laborers in every way they can to keep the general wage standard down—the habit of using them as a cheap labor wedge. Restriction of output was originally a defensive measure against the practice of reducing the rate of pay as the output was increased, thus putting a fine on energy and penal-

izing ability. The waiting list does protect the old and slow, but is this human charity so surely bad? Probably there is no moral substitute for it but old age pensions. The unions have fought for steadiness and for protection of the feeble, the old, and the young, as well as for education, health, leisure and recreation; for all, in brief, which makes life worthy and of interest for the mass of men.—*Collier's Weekly.*

RESULT OF REFERENDUM VOTE

On Amendment to Article 14, Section 5, of the Constitution.

LOCAL NUMBER	YES	NO	LOCAL NUMBER	YES	NO	LOCAL NUMBER	YES	NO
1	69	10	124	3	19	335	.....	27
2	.....	436	125	.....	49	338	.....	7
3	127	1	130	23	.....	340	13	3
5	216	.....	132	.....	13	343	.....	13
6	338	10	133	23	.....	347	1	5
8	11	.....	137	.....	26	351	.....	15
9	.....	380	139	.....	30	356	1	43
14	.....	166	140	2	23	366	17	.....
15	.....	29	142	.....	63	369	.....	51
17	.....	67	143	1	13	372	.....	9
19	.....	21	146	.....	35	376	12	92
20	.....	70	149	.....	14	392	.....	30
21	.....	187	151	2	586	398	.....	6
*22	4	8	161	.....	15	409	.....	16
26	149	.....	182	.....	23	415	5	.....
27	.....	45	169	.....	20	418	6	33
28	87	6	171	8	15	420	.....	8
29	2	31	183	.....	22	426	10	2
34	1	17	184	.....	9	445	1	21
42	3	13	185	.....	14	448	.....	18
43	18	1	189	.....	17	451	.....	29
45	.....	147	191	.....	11	458	.....	9
47	1	33	193	.....	29	459	.....	18
52	49	.....	195	.....	14	465	.....	27
53	.....	12	204	.....	9	468	15	.....
55	1	21	207	.....	19	474	40	.....
56	.....	69	209	.....	9	479	4	39
61	1	34	210	.....	20	483	12	7
63	.....	10	213	.....	15	478	7	.....
65	1	33	218	.....	10	489	11	.....
67	4	7	225	2	23	GRAND TOTAL, 1643 4557		
68	49	1	236	.....	17	* 7 votes imperfect.		
72	.....	7	237	1	9	41	56	2
76	3	12	243	.....	13	16	1	68
77	21	25	247	2	224	326	.....	23
79	.....	51	250	1	59	353	.....	27
81	.....	34	258	.....	25	457	.....	12
86	.....	56	278	.....	12	310	.....	30
87	.....	86	279	.....	11	334	.....	13
92	.....	11	282	.....	34	57 175		
96	1	19	283	.....	29	The above were received too late to be counted.		
98	66	.....	291	.....	12	134	815	.....
99	77	.....	296	20	.....	275	11	.....
101	.....	38	299	.....	25	224	20	.....
102	.....	18	305	.....	8	846		
112	1	18	308	.....	10	Received official return slip No ballots.		
114	2	33	309	.....	23			
116	61	2	317	.....	25			
121	3	27	321	.....	8			
122	14	.....	331	.....	16			

PETER W. COLLINS, G. S.

TO CENTRAL LABOR UNIONS, LOCALS AND INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIES.

Dear Brothers: There is no time in the history of the great labor movement that warrants a more active campaign in the line of organizing as well as legislative activity than at the present moment. Therefore, I am writing to you and your organizations a short explanation of the necessity for a closer co-operation and affiliation and extending at the same time an invitation for affiliation to our State Branch which convenes the week of October 2, 1906, at Akron, Ohio.

The aims and objects of a State Federation is chiefly for organizing legislation and agitation. While our organizing efforts have not been as effective as we desire owing to the negligency of yours as well as other Locals, by not contributing to this cause, as far as legislation is concerned we must say that when your committee appeared before the legislative committee at Columbus, Ohio, at our last session of the legislature and pleaded for legislation for labor cause and using as we did the arguments that we represented the combined labor organizations of Ohio, we were informed by some of the state representatives that if we did represent the labor movement of the state that our requests might be considered, but as we only represented a small minority our voices were almost feeble echoes. We were successful however in bringing about the enactment of several laws. One we will mention especially, THE CONVICT LABOR LAW, that can be credited to our Federation. Had we had the co-operation of all organized labor of this state as a

unit greater results would have been attained; therefore we once more request you to bear in mind the circular sent out by the Executive Board of the A. F. of L., which will be acted upon at the coming convention.

In regard to agitation we wish to state that although our funds have been very limited, still the Executive Board of the Ohio Federation of Labor has done good and effective work in advancing union made commodities in preference to sweat shop and convict made commodities, as well as giving the printers our moral support in their great campaign for eight hours. Notwithstanding the grand victory won by the printers, we find that in this state there is a bogus printer's label which is receiving some recognition from the Idealists and rainbow chasers, their activity and our indifference may work a hardship upon the labels of our country. In conclusion let us in behalf of all labor request you to read this circular at least three meetings, as well as all International Officers be requested to use their efforts with their respective Locals in this state, to the end that we may all meet at the coming convention, and there collectively further the interest of a just and worthy cause.

With best wishes we remain,

Fraternally yours,

The Executive Board of the
Ohio Federation of Labor,

MICHAEL GOLDSMITH,
Secretary.

Cleveland, O., August 20, 1906.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' PROBLEM.

Efforts Being Made to Disrupt Union by Contractors Not Agreeable to them.

Unless an agreement is entered into within the next few days between the Electrical Workers' union, No. 96, and the employing electrical firms in this city, a strike is inevitable.

Electrical Workers union adopted a new wage schedule some months ago, and presented it to the contractors. The schedule called for a minimum wage of \$3 per day and other conditions, which were all considered fair by the men, and some of the contractors approved of it. But here were some that did not, especially the members of the Electrical Employers' association, who claim they cannot grant the request of the union.

The first sign that the contractors were preparing to fight the union occurred a week ago, when the contractors advertised for 25 non-union men, and this was quickly followed up by an agreement being presented to the employees, which they were requested to sign, which necessitates their renouncing their principles of unionism.

This is a copy of the agreement which the union men have been asked to sign:

I hereby agree to work for for a period of one year from date hereof, subject to the following conditions:

1st—I am to receive dollars per day as wages for said employment.

2d—No extra time is to be allowed for working overtime on Sundays or holidays, unless it is distinctly agreed upon beforehand in each individual case.

3d—I hereby agree to forfeit any money due me for wages or expenses because of failure upon my part to carry out this agreement.

4th—I will not do any electrical work, keep or sell any electrical goods whatsoever on my own account during the term of said employment.

5th—I hereby agree not to be a member of or act as a member of any labor committee, the purpose of which is to aid or assist in any strike or strike movement.

This agreement is made on the understanding and agreement that will employ me at the above price for one year, subject to the following conditions:

1st—That when business conditions require it, men are to be laid off in reverse order to that in which they were hired, except when in charge of work.

2d—When men are discharged in accordance with the above conditions this agreement will be ineffective, except that when men are reemployed they will be given their original positions as far as priority of employment is concerned, when possible.

3d—The shall have the right at all times to discharge any workman for incompetency, interference, disobedience of orders, or for any other reasonable cause.

The agreement is purely and simply a fac simile of those adopted by manufacturers association throughout the country, that are doing their utmost to destroy the unions, and the members of

the Electrical Workers in this city like their brothers in other places who have had the same proposition put to them are slow in accepting the conditions of their employers

Another instance that aggravated members of the local considerably was the discharge of Paul Burkhardt, who was employed by the Page Electric Company. Mr. Burkhardt is considered an expert in his line, but according to Manager Coghlan, he was too actively engaged in the interests of his union.

The Electrical Workers Union held a special meeting Thursday night and decided to take a decisive stand, claiming that the agreement that is being presented to members to sign is not only against the constitution of the union but also against the laws of the commonwealth.

The Electrical Workers of this city are not anxious to go on strike. However, they feel their cause is a just one, and are determined to be recognized. At Thursday night's meeting a committee was appointed to meet the contractors and every means will be employed to bring about a peaceful settlement of the difficulty.

All who have been presented the obnoxious agreement to sign have refused and at once tendered their resignation, giving the firms a week's notice, while some of the members have given two weeks, showing the fairness which they are showing their employers during the controversy.

It is hoped the matter will be peaceably adjusted, as September 1 sees business rushing, and an amicable settlement will prove of great benefit to both employer and employee.

THE FORCE OF BREVITY.

SELECTED.

Be brief. Come to the point. Begin very near where you intend to leave off. Brevity is the soul of wisdom as well as wit. Without it you can seldom obtain hearers, much less be remembered. Ponderous things do not easily obtain currency. Only the gems of literature are treasured up and quoted: and gems are not reckoned by gross weight.

How compact all that comes down to us from the olden times! In how few words we have the Commandments and the history of the creation—hardly embracing so many words as are now employed to welcome an alderman, or to make a complimentary present of a spoon!

The efficacy and value of compression can scarcely be overrated. The common air, we beat aside with our breath, compressed, has the force of gunpowder, and will rend the solid rock; and so it is with language. Eloquence will never flourish in a country where the public

taste is infantile enough to measure the value of a speech by the hours it occupies.

A gentle stream of persuasiveness may flow through the mind, and leave no sediment: let it come at a blow, as a cataract, and it sweeps all before it. It is by this magnificent compression that Cicero confounds Catiline, and Demosthenes overwhelms Æschines; by this that Mark Antony, as Shakespeare makes him speak, carries the heart away with a bad cause.

A clergyman once, being asked why he made his sermon so long, replied that he hadn't time to make it shorter. Do you say it costs labor to be brief? Of course it does. Mere words are cheap and plenty enough; but ideas that rouse, and set multitudes thinking, come as gold comes from the quarry. The language of strong passion is always terse and compressed. Genuine conviction uses few words. There is something of artifice in a long speech.

LINEMAN TAYLOR D. CHUNN KILLED BY FALL FROM POLE AFTER SHOCK.

Current of Electricity Passes Through Body and This Stuns Him—Heroic Struggle to Retain Hold, but His Strength Fails—Effort of Mr. Danton to Save His Partner's Life.

Taylor D. Chunn, related to some of the best families of Virginia, and one of the most valuable linemen in the employ of the Butte Electric and Power company; was the second victim of the electric fluid within two days. Alone on a 30-foot pole at the northeast corner of Broadway and Arizona street making connections, his body came in contact with a live wire at 9 o'clock yesterday morning; he was rendered partially helpless and in the course of a few minutes fell into the gutter at the curb, receiving injuries that resulted in death at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. An internal hemorrhage suddenly brought the end as he finished talking to his wife and 4-year-old daughter, who stood at his bedside. Chunn was 31 years old and resided at 218 South Idaho street. Coroner Egan has set the inquest for 7:30 o'clock tonight. The body was removed to Sherman & Reed's undertaking rooms.

IT'S A COINCIDENCE.

It is a remarkable coincidence that Chunn was one of the linemen who removed the body of Joseph Bush, killed in the same manner Tuesday, from the top of a pole near the Butte reduction works. The dissimilitude in the two cases is only that Bush was electrocuted and that Chunn was but stunned by the electricity that passed through his body; further, that the former was almost instantly killed and his body became entangled in a mesh of wires, while the latter was killed by the fall. It is the opinion of the attending physicians that Chunn would have recovered from the effects of the contact with the wire had he not fallen. He would not have fallen, even if rendered totally unconscious, had he been wearing the safety belt with which all linemen are supplied, but use only at their own discretion.

This fatal accident had its dramatic side. A human life literally hung in the balance, suspended between earth and sky, the slender thread that held it being the failing strength of a stricken man and the inch-long spikes in the pair of climbers that Chunn wore. But there was another factor, the active one. It was embodied in the person of W. P. Danton, partner of the man now dead. He was putting in a meter on a pole 100

feet north of that on which Chunn was working. Danton and passers on the street below heard Chunn's cry of pain, "It's got me." Danton tore down to the ground, ran to the pole at the corner and almost flew up to his partner's assistance. Chunn was hanging on with a single arm around the pole.

HEROIC EFFORT.

The natural recoil of his body had broken the contact with the live wire almost as soon as it touched him. Danton reached him as his strength became exhausted. Chunn was a dead weight on his partner's hands. Consciousness was gone. A crowd was fast gathering on the corner and shouts of encouragement came to Danton's ears as, with insecure footing only on his climbers, he pluckily supported the entire weight of Chunn's body, while each moment his insecure hold in the stricken man's clothing was growing more insecure, and there was no chance to get a firmer hold. This frightful scene held the people below spell-bound. But there was no time and no chance to give assistance. The time that Danton's fingers could endure the strain might have been measured in seconds, then the climax. The limp form fell. In a heap Chunn lay in the ditch, his head having twice bumped the pole on the way down. His right hip was fractured and a blood vessel ruptured internally.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.

The unconscious man was removed to the Sherman & Reed offices across the street. It was only a few minutes when he opened his eyes and spoke. "Where am I?" "What the matter?" "How did it happen—my back?" But he was still dazed and hardly knew what he said, yet he understood when asked if his wife should be summoned. At first he answered affirmatively, then emphatically in the negative. Dr. Donald Campbell was summoned and he ordered Chunn taken to Murray's hospital. Upon arrival it was found he was pulseless, but a revival of heart action was obtained by stimulants. Chunn's injuries were given the proper medical attention and there appeared to be a small chance of recovery when his wife and child reached his side. He con-

versed with them briefly. "I'm all right," was his cheering word, but it was not long after that he died.

HIS RELATIVES.

Besides his family living in Butte, Chunn was distantly related to Mrs. John Leggat. He was a cousin of S. C. Ashby, former adjutant general of Montana, of Helena and is also mourned by a mother, Mrs. A. J. Chunn, living in the family home in Delaplane, Va. In the same state three sisters survive him—Mrs. Edmunds, Mrs. Hatcher and Mrs. Gold.

T. D. Chunn had come to Butte and found employment with the Butte Electric and Power company three years ago. He worked steadily and his work was highly valued by the company. He was of exemplary habits and numbered scores of friends. He was a member of the Elks and a prominent factor in the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America.

The contact with the live wire that finally resulted in Chunn's death was not altogether due to carelessness.

SHORT CIRCUIT.

The wires on the pole where he was making connections were not supposed to be highly charged. They were on what is known as the secondary circuit. Officers of the company came to the conclusion that there must be a short circuit somewhere and to unravel the mystery General Superintendent M. Hebgen worked a gang of linemen all the afternoon over several miles of wire in an effort to locate the leak. Up to a late hour they had not found it.

Chunn received three severe burns above the right hip, but these were not necessarily fatal. No funeral arrangements will be made until instructions are received from the out-of-town relatives.

APPEAL FOR CAMPAIGN FUND.

To Organized Labor and Friends in the United States.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: Accompanying this you will find a document outlining a programme for labor's legislative campaign for the election of union men to Congress and the State Legislatures. You are earnestly requested to read the same (before reading this) to the members of your local union, at its first meeting. That document is the result of the deliberations of labor for years past and which resulted in the presentation of Labor's Bill of Grievances. The members of your organization can readily appreciate the fact that whatever success will attend our effort must be due to the earnest and intelligent action and co-operation of union men everywhere and under such direction, advice and information as this office can give.

To secure tangible results in our joint effort not only members of organized labor, but all labor, and those either friendly or indifferent, must be informed through the medium of trade union speakers and by the distribution of large quantities of printed matter. The real issues must be set forth so that the men in our movement will be neither confused nor divided.

You will also clearly understand that we shall have to depend almost entirely upon such financial contributions for this campaign as the unions can give. Every union, yours included, can and should materially assist in making it a success.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has directed the issuance of this appeal for funds in order to carry on this campaign to a successful issue. Every dollar will be utilized to accomplish the largest degree of success in labor's interests.

All are urged to act promptly upon the plan of campaign outlined, and also to make contributions of money to assist in the campaign. Send as much money as the membership and condition of your union will justify.

This appeal is to your union and also to its members. Unions may be in a position to make large contributions, and, if so, they should be made, but this should not debar any union from making a contribution, if it be but \$5; yes, even if it be \$1.

Where the unions have no funds, or cannot make appropriations from their funds for this purpose, the unions should appoint committees to secure contributions from their members, and through their secretaries forward the same here.

You are, therefore, again urged to promptly, and as generously as possible, contribute and forward the contribution of your organization and its members, to enable the Labor Representation Committee to immediately take up the work of not only defeating our enemies, but also of electing a number of Congressmen and State legislators who are honest, earnest, intelligent and faithful, with clear, unblemished union cards in their possession—men who will prove faithful to the rights of labor and true to the interests of the people.

Send all contributions to Frank Morrison, 423-425 G street N W., Washington, D. C.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President, A. F. of L.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary, A. F. of L.

By order of the Executive Council.
Washington, D. C., July 22, 1906.

KILLED BY 10,000 VOLTS—MILLIONAIRES SEE EMPLOYEE DIE.

N. Y. C. and Electric Chiefs Also Near to Death.

Biggest Dynamo in World Breaks Loose.

New York, Aug. 29.—With 10,000 volts of electricity coursing through his body, Patrick McCarthy stood stone dead before a dozen of the highest officials of the New York Central and Westinghouse electric company, who asked him questions and wondered why he did not reply. Until another employee who happened to go near McCarthy was thrown 20 feet away, the millionaire directors did not realize they themselves were standing upon the verge of electrocution in an iron power house, the walls and floor of which were surcharged by a deadly current, generated by the largest dynamo in the world. All of the 12 received severe shocks before they could reach a place of safety.

The accident brought to a precipitate end what was to have been the first thorough inspection of the work already done upon the big contract the Westinghouse company has undertaken in electrifying the New York Central line. Headed by George Westinghouse, president of the Electric company, and general manager Smith of the New York Central, a party of 12 other officials and directors of the two concerns rode up to High Bridge to inspect the operation of some new electric engines which were making trial trips.

Completing this inspection, the party repaired to the Melrose freight yards of the New York Central at 153d st., near Mott ave., where a subpower house is nearing completion. This building is built entirely of iron. Near one side of it is a giant dynamo, put up by the Westinghouse company to supply power through cables to the new electric engines which are undergoing tests at High Bridge. As the party entered the building McCarthy, an expert electrician, was directing a gang of men in the work of pulling one of the transmitting cables up through a tube that ran underneath the flooring and outside to form a connection with the third rails. The cable is very heavy, and the men were using a block and fall to lift it through the tubing. Within three feet of them the great dynamo was whirling full speed, generating 10,000 volts of electricity at each revolution of its giant flywheel.

The party of officials was deeply interested in the work and Mr. Westinghouse and several others stepped close to the man to compliment him upon his skill,

and to ask questions concerning the completion of the job. At the same instant the electrician saw that the cable had been pulled up far enough, and motioning to the men on the block and fall to give way, he slipped the chain from the end of the cable. Just then David Boddington, a fellow workman, brushed against the chain. Seeing his friend's danger, if the chain should touch the dynamo, McCarthy pushed Boddington out of the way, and grasped the chain in his own hands to prevent it swinging against the dynamo and forming a circuit.

But McCarthy had grasped the swinging chain too far from the end, and while he stood listening to a question one of the directors had put to him, the loose end dangled against the commutator, through which was surging 10,000 volts in an alternating current, and the circuit was formed. The whole 10,000 volts passed through McCarthy and he was killed so quickly that not even the winking of an eyelash betrayed his death to the men who stood around him.

The terrific force of the electric current coursing through the body held it upright, with arms upraised, gasping the chain above the head. The chain end still pressed against the commutator and the current from the dynamo raced through the dead man's body to the floor and rapidly began to surcharge the iron walls and floor of the power house.

The director who had asked the question wondered why McCarthy did not reply, and he and the rest of the party moved back to see what the foreman could do next. For fully five minutes they stood waiting for the dead man to connect the cable with the dynamo. Then as he had not moved Boddington went closer to investigate. The shock he got threw him 20 feet to the side of the building.

Then everybody suddenly realized that McCarthy had been electrocuted. About the same time, too, Mr. Westinghouse and the other members of his party received severe shocks from the surcharged floor, with which the nails of their shoes formed connection. None were seriously injured, however, and all dashed from the building, considerably frightened.

It was left for fellow-employees to break the deadly current and get McCarthy's body away.

THE GOVERNMENT TO IMPORT AND EMPLOY CHINESE.

Contractors Will Supply Them to Dig the Panama Canal—The Chinese Exclusion and Alien Contract Labor Laws to the Contrary Notwithstanding.

AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

Upon the recent return from Panama of Chairman Shonts, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, he gave out a statement which was published in the newspapers, that he had concluded to give out a contract for the importation and employment of 2,500 Chinamen on canal work, entering into a contract with Chinese labor agents for these coolie laborers.

It was also stated that if the labor of these Chinese coolies was satisfactory, more would be contracted for, imported, and employed.

Such procedure is in direct conflict, not only with the anti-alien contract labor law, but with the Chinese exclusion law. It would seem that those in charge of the Panama Canal construction have neither regard for law nor principle. First in the most extraordinary manner the Eight Hour Law is annulled in the greatest public work ever undertaken by the government under the pretense that conditions there are different than they are in the United States. It must appeal to the veriest tyro that if eight hours work is regarded as sufficient in the comparatively temperate zone of the United States, certainly 10, 11, and even more hours a day in pestilential and miasmatic atmosphere of the Panama zone are not only improper but outrageous and brutal.

The existing law excludes Chinese laborers and coolies from the United States or any of its possessions. The Panama Canal zone is an American possession and it is as much a violation of the law to bring Chinese coolies there as it is in other portions of our country.

Some time ago, in an interview we had with Chairman Shonts, we protested against the employment of Chinese coolies in the Panama Canal construction. Mr. Shonts there and then emphatically stated that it was not his intention to employ them.

The above was substantially published in the newspapers of the country as an interview in response to Mr. Shonts' proposed new departure.

The next day the newspapers of the country printed the following:

Mr. Shonts tonight gave out the following statement with regard to a statement

issued in Washington today by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor:

"The Eight Hour Law does not apply to unskilled labor on the Isthmus of Panama. The entire present unskilled labor force is alien. We can not secure this class of unskilled labor from the United States. It is, therefore, not seen why a law passed in the interest of American labor at home should be made applicable to alien labor who probably never heard of its existence. Its application would have increased the labor cost of the canal several million dollars. The American laborer in this country would have to pay his share of the consequent increased taxation without any compensating benefit to himself.

"At the time of my interview with Mr. Gompers, in discussing the Eight Hour Law, aside from what I have already said, I stated that my understanding of the reason for the enactment of the Eight Hour Law in this country was primarily to give to the highest type of labor in the world longer hours for mental recreation and improvement, but that with the lowest class of labor, as at Panama, it was more helpful and improving, more in their interests, and more an act of kindness than otherwise to permit them to work 10 hours a day and pay them for it, because they are paid by the hour.

"As to the statement of Mr. Gompers that the existing law excludes Chinese laborers and coolies from the United States or any of its possessions. The Panama Canal zone is an American possession, and it is as much a violation of the law to bring Chinese coolies there as it is in other portions of our country.' I can only say that the commission has secured the opinion of the highest legal authorities of the government. It has been held that such law does not apply to the canal zone. The law excluding Chinese from the United States and its possessions was passed in March, 1903, and specifically set forth that such laws should only be applicable to territory at that time subject to the authorities of the United States. The canal zone was acquired subsequent to that date, and Congress has not extended its provision so as to embrace the canal zone.

"The canal must be dug, and the first requisite is to have labor to dig it. We do not believe it wise or economical to depend only on the West Indian negroes. We can not secure the unskilled labor in sufficient number from the United States. It is, therefore, not in competition to our own labor, and any agreement entered into will provide for the return of Chinese direct to China upon the completion of service on the canal work.

"In conversation with Mr. Gompers, the well-known views of Mr. Shonts as to labor on the Isthmus, both with respect to the possibility of the future employment of Chinese and otherwise, were practically set forth as above, and any contrary understanding must have been due to misapprehension of his position."

To this we answer:

"This statement given out by Mr. Shonts, chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, is a rare document. If his judgment on canal matters is as wide of accuracy as his statement of fact and law, the people are certainly in a bad way so far as any hope of the actual completion of the canal, whether near or remote, is concerned. Of course, it is useless now to discuss with Mr. Shonts the advisability of the Eight Hour Law in the Panama Canal construction. He had sufficient influence with the Congress hostile to labor to secure the annulment of not only the Eight Hour Law, but the eight hour principle in the construction of the Panama Canal. The future will determine the judgment of the people of our country upon that subject.

"But his statement that the Chinese exclusion law 'specifically sets forth that such laws are only to be applicable to territory at that time subject to the authority of the United States,' and that 'the canal zone was acquired subsequent to that date,' is simply absurd. There is no such provision in the law as he states it.

"He states further: 'The law excluding Chinese from the United States and its possessions was passed in March, 1903.' This is another one of Mr. Shonts' absurdities, for no such law was passed at the time stated by him.

"The law of April, 1902, being an amendment of the law of 1888 for the exclusion of Chinese, contains this:

"And the same (laws of 1888) are hereby re-enacted, extended, and continued without modification, limitation, or condition; and said laws shall also apply

to the island territory under the jurisdiction of the United States.'

"The law of April, 1904, amendatory of the laws of 1888 and of 1902, re-enacts this language, and Congress has not legislated further upon that subject. Does Mr. Shonts contend that the Panama Canal zone is not under the 'JURISDICTION' of the United States?

"For sometime previous to this interview with Mr. Shonts, in the office of the Isthmian Canal Commission, it was frequently published that he contemplated employing Chinese in Panama and also that he did not believe that the Eight Hour Law then applied to the Panama Canal construction. The Attorney-General wrote an opinion that the Eight Hour Law did not apply to the Panama Canal zone upon the ground that it was an American possession. It was because of Mr. Shonts' position that, together with Mr. James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, we called upon Mr. Shonts with the intention of discussing his eight hour contention and to protest against the employment of Chinese.

"We were unable to persuade Mr. Shonts from his anti-eight hour position. There were but a few minutes devoted to the subject of the employment of Chinese on the Panama Canal, for the reason that Mr. Shonts so emphatically declared that it was not his intention to employ Chinese in the construction of the canal, and that they would not be employed under his administration.

"We asked Mr. O'Connell as to whether his recollection bore out Mr. Shonts' that our statement was due to any 'misapprehension' on our part. He answered that the 'misapprehension' was entirely on the part of Mr. Shonts and not ours.

"Congress violated the eight hour principle; now Chairman Shonts proposes to violate the Chinese exclusion law, upon which fact and principle there is such a deep-seated sentiment and conviction among the people of our country.

Besides, Mr. Shonts further proposes to violate the plain provision of the law forbidding anyone from entering into a contract (written or implied) with foreigners to work in the United States or anywhere its flag flies. Thus the anti-alien contract labor law is also to be trampled under foot.

Will the people resent such flagrant disregard of law by one of its public servants? We shall see.

THE LIBERTY TO BOYCOTT UPHELD.

Organized Labor Wins a Great Victory.

Justice of Supreme Court of the District of Columbia Holds That Union Has
Right to Request Friends Not to Patronize a Place of Business
as Long as Threats or Coercion Are Not Used—
Question of Personal Liberty Involved.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
1410 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, August 31.

Justice Stafford, of the District Supreme Bench, today upheld the right of organized labor to boycott. Some time ago John Bender, a baker, who had turned his shop into an open shop, brought suit to enjoin Local Union No. 118, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, and the Central Labor Union, of this city, from being boycotted by the union. Circulars were distributed he claimed, containing the names of his customers, and union sympathizers were asked by the unions to boycott him, his business being greatly harmed thereby. The union bakers contended that in their action they were clearly within their rights, as they regarded it to be perfectly lawful for them to beseech their friends to stand by them in a fight, and to decline to patronize a person who had refused to deal longer with union men. In giving his decision today, denying Bender's petition for an injunction, Justice Stafford held that the principle at stake in this controversy was the right of individual liberty.

"It is such a principle that the plaintiff invokes," said the court, "and it is upon such a principle that the defendants rely for their defense. The plaintiff has a right to conduct his business in his own way without coercion, without intimidation, exactly as he shall conclude it is for his own interest to act.

"The defendants jointly and severally are entitled to the same privilege. They have a right to sell their labor to whom they will and withhold it from whom they will. They have a right to patronize whom they will and to withhold their patronage from whom they will. It seems to the court that they have a right to call on their friends and sympathizers to withhold their patronage from one who refuses to employ them, their friends and sympathizers being left free to answer the appeal as they believe their own interests to dictate. So long as all parties concerned are left free to follow their own choice, as they decide their self-interest

dictates, it seems to the court that there has been no infringement upon the personal liberty of anyone."

JUDGE REVERSES SITUATION.

The questions presented in this case have never been passed on in any reported case in this jurisdiction, and as the decisions cited from other jurisdictions are at variance, Justice Stafford stated that he felt at liberty to adopt the view which seemed fundamentally correct.

The defendants, according to the opinion, admit a combination, but do not divulge its purpose. No other rational explanation of the conduct of the defendants can be found, the court suggests, than that they have combined to demonstrate to Bender that he cannot conduct a profitable business with nonunion help and thereby compel him to employ union men.

Such a combination the court holds to be lawful and cites an example:

"If one manufactures a certain brand of flour," says Justice Stafford, "it will be for his interest to convince dealers in flour that they cannot afford to be without his brand. It might even be for his interest to convince dealers in flour that they could not afford to deal in any other brand. If he could persuade all consumers of flour to buy only his brand, he could compel dealers to buy only his brand for sale, however much the dealers might prefer to sell some other brand."

What is lawful for one person is not made unlawful when adopted by a number of persons or an association representing a number of individuals. Thus it is shown, the court points out, that men are constantly compelled to do what they do not wish to do, and what they have a perfect right to refuse to do, because they find they cannot otherwise conduct their business with profit.

PEACEFUL BOYCOTT LEGAL.

The action of the union is characterized by the court as a simple appeal to the good will of the public, and amounts to no more than calling public attention to the aid of unionism, and is not unlawful.

In the absence of threats or intimidation boycott, as practiced by the unions, is declared to be legal and within the constitutional right of such bodies.

The argument urged that the "power of members" might make unlawful that which an individual might lawfully do the court answers with the suggestion that in the absence of intimidation by force of numbers it makes no difference, where the purpose to be accomplished is lawful and the means employed are legal,

that many persons instead of one are engaged in the given effort.

The court in declining to grant a temporary injunction intimated that other charges made in the bill, if sustained by evidence, may entitle the plaintiff to relief upon final hearing.

Attorney Leon Tobriner appeared for the unions and Baker Bender was represented by Attorneys H. E. Davis and E. B. Kimball.

LABOR'S GLORY.

(A Labor Day Meditation.)

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZE.

When the last chapter of the story has been written, it will be found that the chief glory of the labor movement was not in what its leaders gained for themselves, nor for the men who lived during their generation, but in what they secured for those who followed. This fact should make us more generous in our estimate of the value of the services of those who are today giving their hearts and lives to many a cause which seems to make but little progress.

We are today enjoying the benefits which have come through the suffering and the sacrifice of millions of our fellowmen who struggled, not receiving the promise, but seeing in faith the dawning of the day when their dreams should become a reality. Stoned, mobbed, living in exile in caves and dens of the earth, wandering about in deserts and mountains, clothed in sheep skins and goat skins—of whom their generation was not worthy—these were yet the prophets and the heroes whom we delight to honor.

Only a few centuries ago liberty of thought was unknown. Every lip was sealed. The criticism of a baron meant the confiscation of the peasant's property. The criticism of the pope meant the prison. The criticism of the king meant death. Now all are free to think for themselves. But to purchase this freedom, blood has flowed like rivers and tears without number. To secure the liberty of speech, 4,000 battles have been fought. Still fresh in our minds is the picture of those Russian workingmen who, only the other day, contributed their blood to the common fountain, so that greater liberty might come to the masses in that country of the despot.

But so we find it everywhere. Vicarious sacrifice is the law of nature. The sun ripens our harvests by burning itself up. The valleys grow rich because the

mountain has been robbed of its treasures, until it grows bare of trees and shrubs and earth. Millions of living creatures give their lives that the coral islands might be produced. Our treasures of coal mean that great forests have fallen for our factories and furnaces.

For the sake of the world's progress, the common people have suffered most. In times of war as well as in times of peace, the humble home of the toiler has been the real battle ground of humanity. Hero hearts have been broken and souls have been crushed. Here long vigils have been kept which have whitened the hair and darkened the vision.

The present age, too, has its duties. Grateful for what others have won for us, we cannot be indifferent to the needs of coming generations. Upon us is laid the task of hewing out new paths and blazing the way to better things.

What, then, shall be our heritage to our children? What shall be the ideal which they must see, because of the vision that has come to us? Will it be higher and nobler than that which was left to us by our forefathers, or will it come to pass that they must begin at the point at which we began because we have been weak to the task which was ours? Just now the labor movement seems to have arrived at the crucial period in its history. The signs of the times point towards the further realization of others' dreams and others' daring. While it is true that labor always has been and ever shall be on the verge of a crisis, nevertheless this is our crisis, and it behooves us as men to be true to the call of duty in this hour of our opportunity. In the economic world, in the social world, in the political world, may we acquit us like men—be strong. In this shall be our glory.

THE DUTY OF FORGIVENESS.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

A wise man will make haste to forgive, because he knows the true value of time, and will not suffer it to pass away in unnecessary pain. He that willingly suffers the corrosions of inveterate hatred, and gives up his days and nights to the gloom of malice and perturbations of strategem, can not surely be said to consult his ease. Resentment is a union of sorrow with malignity,—a combination of a person of a passion which all endeavor to avoid with a passion which all concur to detest. The man who retires to meditate mischief, and to exasperate his own rage; whose thoughts are employed only on means of distress, and contrivances of ruin; whose mind never pauses from the remembrance of his own sufferings but to indulge some hope of enjoying the calamities of another,—may justly be numbered among the most miserable of human beings; among those who are guilty without reward, who have neither the gladness of prosperity nor the calm of innocence.

Whoever considers the weakness both of himself and others will not long want persuasives to forgiveness. We know not to what degree of malignity any injury is to be imputed; or how much its guilt, if we were to inspect the mind of him that committed it, would be extenuated by mistake, precipitance, or negligence: we can not be certain how much more we feel than was intended to be inflicted, or how much we increase the mischief to ourselves by voluntary aggravations. We may charge to design the effects of accident; we may think the blow violent only because we have made ourselves delicate and tender: we are on every side in danger of error and of guilt, which we are certain to avoid only by speedy forgiveness.

From this pacific and harmless temper, thus propitious to others and ourselves, to domestic tranquillity and to social happiness, no man is withheld out by pride,—by the fear of being insulted by his adversary, or despised by the world.

It may be laid down as an unfailing and universal axiom, that "all pride is abject and mean." It is always an ignorant, lazy, or cowardly acquiescence in a false appearance of excellence, and proceeds,

not from consciousness of our attainments, but insensibility of our wants.

Nothing can be great which is not right. Nothing which reason condemns can be suitable to the dignity of the human mind. To be driven by external motives from the path which our own heart approves, to give way to any thing but conviction, to suffer the opinion of others to rule our choice or overpower our resolves, is to submit tamely to the lowest and most ignominious slavery, and to resign the right of directing our own lives.

The utmost excellence at which humanity can arrive is a constant and determined pursuit of virtue without regard to present dangers or advantages, a continual reference of every action to the Divine Will, an habitual appeal to everlasting justice, and an unvaried elevation of the intellectual eye to the reward which perseverance only can obtain. But that pride which many who presume to boast of generous sentiments allow to regulate their measures has nothing nobler in view than the approbation of men,—of beings whose superiority we are under no obligation to acknowledge, and who, when we have courted them with the utmost assiduity, can confer no valuable or permanent reward; of beings who ignorantly judge of what they do not understand, or partially determine what they never have examined, and whose sentence is, therefore, of no weight till it has received the ratification of our own conscience.

He that can descend to bribe suffrages like these at the price of his innocence, he that can suffer the delight of such acclamations to withhold his attention from the commands of the universal sovereign, has little reason to congratulate himself upon the greatness of his mind: whenever he awakes to seriousness and reflection, he must become despicable in his own eyes, and shrink with shame from the remembrance of his cowardice and folly.

Of him that hopes to be forgiven, it is indispensably required that he forgive: it is, therefore, superfluous to urge any other motive. On this great duty, eternity is suspended; and to him that refuses to practice it the throne of mercy is inaccessible, and the Saviour of the world has been born in vain.

JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES.

The launching of a new local union is attended with very little ceremony, no pomp, and very little noise, as a usual proposition. Its charter members may be the wisest bunch that were ever obligated. Their wisdom, however, won't amount to a "pinch of snuff" if they labor under the impression that the charter and outfit

shipped from the general office contains all the necessary ingredients, hustle and labor, to bring forth improved conditions or advanced remuneration.

A good start is half the battle. You cannot get a bang-up, right-off-the-reel movement by wondering what all of the books are for and commenting on the

pretty charter that came along as a portion of the outfit for the new local. A point is here made, and that is that the successful union is made so by reason of the fact that its membership get a move on themselves and do things; not by reason of any peculiar talisman or good luck stone or insignia sent out from the general office with its charter and outfit.

Unfortunately, some of the unions are not successes, and the reason for their lack of progress is due almost wholly to a lack of self-assertiveness, confidence, and the essentials that go to make up what we call an independent unit of a community. One of the peculiar features of affairs generally is that the majority of men attend to their own business quite satisfactorily to themselves, but just as soon as they establish membership in a local union all of that confidence and push seems to ooze out of them, leaving them absolutely without initiative. Why this should be is indeed a problem. On the other hand, take that same individual. Let him combine with others and go into business for themselves. You don't hear of them writing to some individual or concern or firm, asking how they should do this, that or something else. They don't hunt around bookstores and search libraries for pointers.

On the contrary, they immediately adopt rules and establish a system that gives them the semblance of activity, and gives the concern they represent a live appearance. They arrange goods and place the establishment in shipshape, seek custom, and last, but not least, advertise that they have certain articles to dispose of.

Not so with many of our new and some of the older unions. They somehow or other keep on imagining things are going to happen of their own accord, and when they discover that the thing they call the union is still at the post, they begin to yell for inspiration, for aid, for some one or other to help them out. They write either to the general office or to one of the general executive board and appeal for some sort of inspiration, some method to overcome what they pitiably call "our approaching dissolution;" and still, if these very men were left to themselves, compelled to depend upon their own resources, that latent independence that lies dormant, so to speak, in the majority of individuals, would assert itself. They would necessarily do something to either make their local a success or destroy it once and for all.

That union that stops still—that neither goes ahead or recedes—is indeed in a bad shape. A successful man is not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, nor (as indicated in the fore part of this article) is the union that eventually proves successful pushed off on its voyage with a rabbit's foot or some other

alleged lucky talisman that guided it safely and finally launched it as a winner in the end.

Envy of another local doesn't get you anything. Don't envy the live, get-there local. On the contrary, it would be better if you were to watch their movements, how they manage their affairs, and instead of showing that you hate to see some one successful, just go right ahead and imitate them. There have been more failures in the local on account of the men who were afraid to imitate than almost any other solitary thing that we recall. Don't refuse to do things because some other union has done the same thing and profited thereby. If you wait until you manage to originate new ideas and plans to bring your union onto the road to success, mark this prediction, you never will find the road, much less discover whether it is paved with cobblestones or hard-boiled eggs.

You and your associates don't have to be geniuses. All you have got to possess is a little horse sense and hustle. With these ingredients properly amalgamated and a fair sprinkling of time, you can build a local worth while, and have the pleasing satisfaction of watching the fellow that never could see anything in unions throw a double-jointed fit and tear the sides of his pockets getting out his coin to pay his initiation fee.

Don't be afraid to make mistakes. Nothing that ever looked like the real thing was ever produced without something having gone wrong with the work's first shot. If you see that you are up against it in one direction, back up and turn the other in another way. You know the old saying: "There are more ways than one to kill a cat than to choke it with mush." So, too, with a union; there are any number of methods to employ in order to pull it up at the head of the procession a winner.

Rome was not built in a day. It takes time to do things, but things won't happen right along unless you make 'em.

You never say a ball team win a game by simply wishing. Not on your "rain check." The winners are those that get right out and hustle and play for all they are worth. A winning ball team is one of the greatest examples of unionism—team work and push, vigor and ginger, all united, all working ceaselessly for one point—to win.

Get wise; get busy; dig into the ginger jar and partake generously. Don't wait for some other fellow to show how. Be one of the leaders; anybody can trail behind. It requires no special pains to follow, but the fellows that never get out in front on the firing line aren't worth two whoops and a yell anywhere. Don't let them appraise you at that price. You wouldn't look good in the "also rans."—*Labor Leader.*

WHO IS FARLEY?

In looking over the daily papers of a date I was confronted by the startling announcement in large head lines "Farley" has started for the coast in five special trains. You ask who is "Farley?" You have all heard of and no doubt a great many have seen "The Gila Monster." The most repulsive thing in the reptile kingdom. It resembles the lizard, the alligator and the snake. It crawls on its stomach and is shiny and covered with scales. You can't compare "Farley" with the Gila Monster. The Gila Monster is a prince compared with "Farley" and we must give the devil his dues. Therefore we won't insult the Gila Monster by comparing him with "Farley." The papers also stated there was 2500 strike breakers going on these special trains, also 1100 heavy colt revolvers and 7500 rounds of ammunition. You ask why all these revolvers and this ammunition? Has civil broke out or is there going to be a foreign invasion of our glorious United States of America? Nay, Nay, Pauline, nothing unusual is going on, except that the street car men in Frisco are asking for better conditions, and of course the United Railways are in no condition at the present time to grant

any concessions in the way of higher wages or shorter hours. But at the same time they are in position to hire "Farley," and his strike breakers in New York City. Hire special trains to cross the continent. Buy thousands of arms and car loads of ammunition to defeat the aims of the street car men. I would like to ask who will be held responsible on the last great day for the loss of life, if we are so unfortunate as to be confronted with such a deplorable event? Will it be "Farley?" Will it be his strike breakers? Will it be the street car men? Will it be the officials of the United Railway, or will it be the law makers who go to Washington, D. C. and legislate for the man of money? Stop and think. You ask why are these laws that continue such action? Again, why don't the street car men get laws made so such action is impossible? Because they are like you and I. They haven't millions to grease the palm of the law maker. Why is Mr. Gompers in the political field? Because the representatives of the people are representing the men of money. I am yours fraternally,

J. A. GROVES,
P. D. C. No. 7, 1st District.

CAMPAIGN PROGRAMME.

To all Organized Labor and Friends in the United States:

Dear Sirs and Brothers: Events in the industrial affairs of our people have rapidly changed and are rapidly changing. The trade union movement, as expressed by the American Federation of Labor, has kept and proposes to keep pace therewith.

The wheels of industry can not be halted or turned back, nor should they be, even if that were possible. Welcoming industrial progress, labor must be ever alert to meet new conditions, recognizing that eternal vigilance is the price of industrial as well as political liberty.

The working people can not hope to maintain their rights or a progressive position in the varying phases of modern society unless they organize and exercise all those functions which, as workmen and citizens, it is their privilege and their duty to exercise.

Labor makes no demand upon government or society which is not equally accorded to all the people of our country. It can and will be satisfied with nothing less.

The position of organized labor upon the question of political action by the working class, their friends and sympathizers, has often been declared, but was more clearly set forth in the following

declaration, unanimously adopted by the Nashville Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in 1897, and often reaffirmed since:

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and workmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunctions of the courts, nor act as the plaint tools of corporate wealth.

"Resolved, That as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls at every election."

We have been ever watchful to carry the purposes of that declaration into effect. At times we met with partial success, yet, within the past few years claims and promises made in platforms or on the hustings by political parties and politicians, and especially by the present dom-

inant party, have been neither justified nor performed. Little attention has been paid to the enactment of laws prepared by us and presented to Congress for the relief of those wrongs and the attainment of those rights to which labor and the common people are justly entitled and which are essentially necessary for their welfare.

Several Presidents of the United States have, in their messages to Congress, urged the passage of equitable legislation in behalf of the working people, but Congress has been entirely preoccupied looking after the interests of vast corporations and predatory wealth.

Congressmen and Senators in their frenzied rush after the almighty dollar have been indifferent or hostile to the rights of man. They have had no time and as little inclination to support the reasonable labor measures, the enactment of which we have urged, and which contained beneficent features for all our people without an obnoxious provision to any one.

Patience ceased to be a virtue, and on March 21, 1906, the representatives of labor presented a Bill of Grievances to the President and those responsible for legislation or the failure of legislation in Congress, reciting the failure or refusal of the party in power to adopt or enforce legislation in the interests of the toiling millions of our country. After setting forth labor's grievances and requests and urging early action, we closed that now famous document with this statement:

"But if perchance you may not heed us, we shall appeal to the conscience and support of our fellow citizens."

The relief asked for has not been granted. Congress has turned a deaf ear to the voices of the masses of our people; and, true to our declaration, we now appeal to the working people, aye, to all the American people unitedly to demonstrate their determination that this Republic of ours shall continue to be of, for and by the people, rather than of, for and by the almighty dollar.

The toiling masses of our country are as much, if not more, interested in good government than our fellow-citizens in other walks of life. In line with the contention herein stated, the American Federation of Labor made its declaration of political policy as already quoted above. And in line therewith we hope, and have the right to expect, to arouse the citizenship of our common country, interested in good government, to the apathy or hostility of the party in power to the real interests of the people, so that men more honest, faithful and progressive may be elected as the people's representatives.

Attention is called not only to congressional and legislative indifference and

hostility to the interests of labor, but also to the interests of the large mass of all our people. The press for months has been burdened with exposures of the corruption and graft in high circles. The great insurance companies, the trusts, the corporations, the so-called captains of industry, have indeed become the owners of the legislators of our country. Public officials, many of whom have heard the cry of "stop thief!" nearest the tip of the tongue, have been elected through these very agencies and the contributions from them.

If it has come to a condition in this, the greatest and wealthiest nation on earth, that the almighty dollar is to be worshipped to an extent of forgetting principle, conscience, uprightness and justice, the time has arrived for labor and its friends to raise their voices in condemnation of such degeneracy, and to invite all reform forces to join with it in relegating indifference to the peoples' interests, corruption and graft to political oblivion; to raise the standard of legislation by the election of sincere, progressive and honest men who, while worshipping money less, will honor conscience, justice and humanity more.

We recommend that central bodies and local unions proceed without delay by the election of delegates to meet in conference, or convention, to formulate plans to further in interests of this movement, and in accordance with the plan herein outlined at the proper time and in the proper manner nominate candidates who will unquestionably stand for the enactment into law of labor and progressive measures.

The first concern of all should be the positive defeat of those who have been hostile or indifferent to the just demands of labor. A stinging rebuke to them will benefit not only the toilers but the people of the entire country.

Whenever both parties ignore labor's legislative demands a straight labor candidate should be nominated, so that honest men may have the opportunity in exercising their franchise to vote according to their conscience instead of being compelled either to refrain from voting or to vote for the candidate and the party they must in their innermost souls despise.

Where a Congressman or State Legislator has proven himself a true friend to the rights of labor he should be supported and no candidate nominated against him.

This movement must not degenerate into a scramble for office. It should be a determined effort, free, absolutely, from partisanship of every name and character to secure the legislation we deem necessary and essential to the welfare and happiness of all our people. As the present objects of this movement are purely

in the line of legislation, all efforts should be concentrated upon the election of members of Congress and the various State legislatures.

To make this—our movement—the most effective the utmost care should be taken to nominate only such union men whose known intelligence, honesty and faithfulness are conspicuous. They should be nominated as straight labor representatives and stand and be supported as such by union men and their friends and sympathizers, irrespective of previous political affiliation.

Wherever it is apparent that an entirely independent labor candidate can not be elected, efforts should be made to secure such support by indorsement of candidates by the minority party in the districts and by such other progressive elements as will insure the election of labor representatives.

All observers agree that the campaign of our fellow-workmen of Great Britain has had a wholesome effect upon the government, as well as the interests of its wage-earners, and the people generally of that country. In the last British elections 54 trade unionists were elected to Parliament. If the British workmen, with their limited franchise, accomplished so much by their united action, what may we in the United States not do with universal suffrage?

In order to systematically carry out the policy and work necessary to this campaign, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has elected the following members as the "Labor Representation Committee:"

SAMUEL GOMPERS. JAMES O'CONNELL.
FRANK MORRISON.

Those earnestly engaged in our movement must, we repeat, be guided by the fact that the principles for which we stand must be of primary consideration, and office, secondary. We ask our fellow-workers and friends to respond to this call and to make of it a popular uprising of honest men, and to see to it that the best, most conscientious men of labor or

their supporters are chosen as their representatives.

Reports and returns should be made to the headquarters of the Labor Representation Committee (which will be located in the offices of the American Federation of Labor), who will give the best possible information and advice on uniform procedure.

Whatever vantage ground or improved conditions have come to the workers of our country were not brought to them on silver platters; they are the result of their better organization and their higher intelligence; of the sacrifices they have made and the industrial battle-scars of many contests. The progress of the toilers has not been due to kindness or consideration at the hands of the powers that be, but achieved in spite of the combined bitter hostility of mendacious greed, corporate corruption, legislative antagonism and judicial usurpation.

Labor men of America, assert your rights! and in addition to strengthening your faith and loyalty to your organization on the economic field, exercise your full rights of citizenship in the use of your ballot. Elect honest men to Congress and to other halls of legislation, and by so doing you will more completely and fully carry out your obligations as union men, and more than ever merit the respect of your fellow-citizens.

Labor demands a distinctive and larger share in the governmental affairs of our country; it demands justice; it will be satisfied with nothing less.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President,
JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President,
JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-Pres.,
JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-President,
MAX MORRIS, Fourth Vice-President,
DENNIS A. HAYES, Fifth Vice-President,
DANIEL J. KEEFE, Sixth Vice-President,
WILLIAM D. HUBER, Seventh Vice-Pres.,
JOSEPH F. VALENTINE, Eighth Vice-Pres.
JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer,
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.
Executive Council American Federation
of Labor.

AT THE 'PHONE.

Mr. Miggles was trying to call up a friend who lived in a suburban town. Mr. Miggles looked up the number, then got central.

"Hello!" he said. "Give me Elmdale two-ought-four-seven."

"Elmdale? I'll give you the long distance."

Long distance asked: "What is it?"

"Elmdale two-ought-four-seven."

"Elmdale two-ought-four-seven?"

"Yes."

"What is your number?"

"I just told you. Elmdale two—"

"I mean your own house number."

"Sixty-five Blicket street."

"Oh, that isn't what I mean. Your 'phone number."

"Why didn't you say so?" asked Mr. Miggles, who is noted for his quick temper.

"I did. What is it?"

"Violet park eight seventy-seven."

"Violet park eight double seven."

"I reckon so."

"And what number do you want?"

"Elmdale two-ought-four-seven."

"What is your name?"

"My name is John Henry Miggles. I live at 65 Blicket street, Violet park; my house 'phone is Violet Park eight-seven-seven, or eight double seven, as you choose; I am married, have no children; we keep a dog, and a cat, and a perpetual palm, and a Boston fern, and——"

"All that is unnecessary, sir. We merely——"

"And last summer we didn't have a bit of luck with our roses; I tried to have a

little garden, too, but the neighbors' chickens got away with that; the house is green, with red gables; there is a cement walk from the street; I am 40 years old; my wife is younger, and looks it; we have a piano; keep a cook and an upstairs girl; had the front bedroom papered last week, and I want to——"

"Did you want Elmhurst two-ought-four-seven?"

"Yes!" gasped Mr. Miggles.

"Well, the circuit is busy now. Please call again."

But Mr. Miggles wrote a letter.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

THE PHILOSOPHY OF UNIONISM.

The Growth and Fairmindedness Between the Captains of Industry and Labor.

BY FRANK K. FOSTER.

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy," said the Prince of Denmark to his chum. There are more things in the underlying causes and principles upon which rest the powerful associations of labor than are dreamt of by the merely casual observer.

"The organization of labor is not an accident, but a growth. Its numerical strength, embracing as it does nine or ten millions of the most intelligent wage earners of the civilized world, animated by the same general purpose and in the main working along common lines, is not the least of the marvels of the age in which we live. This world-wide organization has been made possible by several agencies peculiar to our era. The discovery of printing and the establishment of the free press brought about the popular spread of knowledge, destroying the monopoly of education formerly possessed by a very limited number of people. Knowledge inevitably leads to a righteous discontent with unjust conditions, creates new desires and aspirations, and arouses a determination in the minds of men to achieve higher levels of life.

"The genius of man invented machinery, and this was followed by the system of factory production, which largely eliminated the old time isolated worker and brought the manual laborers together in groups, facilitating interchange of thought, oftentimes imposing new burdens on the worker, but at the same time teaching him the advantages of associated effort.

"The discovery of modern methods of transportation and communication in like manner made it possible for the spirit of associative effort to extend itself beyond the local sphere, and there has naturally followed the national and international union of labor.

"Another contributory factor has been the achieving of political rights and responsibilities by wage earners. The man who proudly bears the title of sovereign citizen does not hesitate to seek the remedy for industrial inequality, and possesses quite a different outlook from his serf predecessor, who did not dare to call his soul his own.

"All these various changes have given impetus and inspiration to the men of the world to lay hold of the effective agency of associated effort in order to reach higher levels of comfort for themselves and families.

"Trade unionists recognize that there are many relationships between employer and employes which are kindred, or even identical. They do not, in the main, seek to divide society upon horizontal lines of cleavage. They are believers in the fundamental principles of democracy, which stand for the protection of equality property rights as well as for personal freedom. They seek reasonable reforms rather than nebulous and irrational revolutions, destructive of many of the things upon which the very structure of civilization is based.

"Human nature is not ideal, and until it becomes so, an ideal social order is impossible. If men were angels it would not much matter what kind of a government was instituted, or even if no gov-

ernment at all existed. But in our everyday world the power vested in men to control the acts of others must be adjusted to the complex natures of real men, with their admixture of good and ill.

"The trades unions are the most effective and practical force yet devised for the benefit of the labor sellers. Some one once asked Abraham Lincoln how long the legs of a man of certain height ought to be. 'Long enough,' said the great statesman, 'to reach the ground.' Not all reform movements and plans could qualify under this definition. Their heads are in cloudland, and their legs dangle hopelessly in the atmosphere.

"The trades union has to deal with vast numbers of average men, among whom we find the stupid, as well as the intelligent, the selfish as well as the altruistic, the sluggish as well as the alert, and its working policy must take all these things into account. When all this is said, we maintain that its influence for good, for developing the faculty of mutual self-help, the graces of benevolences and fraternity, for arousing the desire and will for the better things of life, is scarcely equalled by any other human institution.

"The labor problem, so-called, is simply a part of the greater problem of human life, of human relationships, and as such cannot well be differentiated from that problem. Trades unionism seeks to develop justice between men in their industrial relationships in particular; it tries to teach wage earners that they can do better for themselves by trying to help lift one another up, rather than by following the policy of each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. It tries to convince the employer that it is for his interest to treat his employes as men rather than as parts of machinery; that it is wise business policy to recognize the fact that there should be two sides to the labor bargain as well as in other bargains; that although he has a legal property right in his shop and machinery, he has no property right in the laborers of whom he buys labor, but he has a moral responsibility to deal justly with them.

"Trades union philosophy, therefore, reaches this conclusion, that while in many ways the man who buys and the man who sells labor may have identical

interests—for instance, in their political, religious, educational, fraternal, charitable, and many other relationships, yet as parties to the bargain they must make for the commodity of labor their interests are by no means identical, any more than are the interests of the man who goes into a store to buy goods with the storekeeper. The storekeeper wants to get his price, the buyer wants to cheapen. In order to do business they must reach a point of agreement, but that is all.

"Something very analogous to this exists in the labor world. The laborer has something to sell, for which he wants the best possible price warranted by the conditions. Conversely the buyer wants to get this commodity at the lowest possible price. Here may be, and usually is, a reciprocal interest, but by no stretch of the imagination can that statement be true which is so often told us, that 'the interests of the employer and the employe are identical.'

"It by no means follows that because of this economic diversity of interests the two parties to the labor bargain should go to war about it. There is a better way, and the industrial world is learning it, although at the cost of much bitter experience on both sides. The industrial agreement is being substituted for the strike. John Mundella, the great apostle of arbitration in Great Britain, well said: 'We cannot expect industrial peace until we treat the man who has the commodity of labor to sell with the same consideration we treat the man who comes to us with any other commodity.' And it is not the least of the triumphs of the trades union philosophy that this wisdom of Mr. Mundella's is becoming more and more appreciated by the fair-minded captains of industry in America.

"Trades unionism seeks high wages, reasonable leisure, fair conditions, the abolition of child labor and the general well-being of the wage earner.

"It believes this to be the best for the entire community, as well as the worker. Money paid in wages returns back into the channels of trade, stimulating production and quickening business enterprise, while excessive profits on inflated corporation stock or trust monopolies are either accumulated or squandered in ways which do not benefit the public."

A QUESTION OF SANITY.

Eminent specialists have declared that not more than one person in ten is sane. Others have testified that no man is entirely sane. Without attempting to pass on the sanity of our fellowmen we are of the opinion that a great majority of the

publishers in the United States and Canada are sober and conservative. The International Typographical Union declared for the eight-hour day for its members January 1, 1906. Of the total membership of 45,000 about 40,000 are now enjoying

the advantages of the shorter workday. It does not require a specialist to pass on the sanity of the Crowell Publishing Company, publishers of "Woman's Home Companion." This firm is opposing the conditions that will create a higher standard of citizenship among the members of Organized Labor by employing imported strike-breakers. That the reading public is displeased with their attitude was proven when the Crowell Company sold their magazine to avoid financial ruin. The new manager severed his connections with the sinking ship and sought other fields. The sales of Woman's Home Companion have fallen off to such an extent that the management has been compelled to give the magazine to the news dealers in order that it may appear before the public.

When the Crowell Company was at peace with Organized Labor their publication sold at ten cents a copy. In some localities it is being sold at present to the retail trade two copies for five cents. The Crowell Company is now trying to crush Organized Labor along sanctimonious lines. They have caused their magazine to be the "champion" of Anti-Child Slavery and with celestial fire and unction pour forth reasons in each issue why you should subscribe for "Woman's Home Companion" and save the children when, as a matter of fact, the conditions in their own establishment not only makes child slavery possible but causes them to resort to such deceptive methods that no respectable citizen will countenance.

THE MORALS OF TRADE.

BY HERBERT SPENCER.

That which we condemn as the chief cause of commercial dishonesty is the *indiscriminate* admiration of wealth—an admiration that has little or no reference to the *character* of the possessor. When, as very generally happens, the external signs are revered, where they signify no internal worthiness—nay, even where they cover internal unworthiness—then does the feeling become vicious.

It is this idolatry which worships the symbol apart from the thing symbolized, that is the root of many of the evils of trade. So long as men pay homage to those social benefactors who have grown rich *honestly*, they give a wholesome stimulus to industry; but when they accord a share of their homage to those social malefactors who have grown rich dishonestly, then do they foster corruption—then do they become accomplices in all these frauds of commerce.

As for a remedy, it manifestly follows that there is none save a purified public opinion. When that abhorrence which society now shows to direct theft, is shown to theft of all degrees of indirectness; then will these mercantile vices disappear.

When not only the trader who adulterates or gives short measure, but also the merchant who overtrades, the bank-director who countenances an exaggerated report, and the railway-director who repudiates his guarantee, come to be regarded as of the same genus as the pick-pocket, and are treated with like disdain—then will the morals of trade become what they should be.

We have little hope, however, that any such higher tone of public opinion will shortly be reached. Throughout the

civilized world, especially in England, and above all in America, social activity is almost wholly expended in material development. Something, however, may even now be done by vigorous protest against adoration of mere success. And it is important that it should be done; considering how this vicious sentiment is being fostered.

When we have one of our leading moralists preaching with increased vehemence the doctrine of sanctification by force;—when we are told, that while a selfishness, troubled with qualms of conscience, is contemptible—a selfish intense enough to trample down everything in the unscrupulous pursuit of its ends is worthy of all admiration;—when we find that if it be sufficiently great, power, no matter of what kind, or how directed, is held up for our reverence—we may fear lest the prevalent applause of mere success, together with the commercial vices which it stimulates, should be increased rather than diminished.

Not at all by this hero-worship grown into brute-worship, is society to be made better; but by exactly the opposite—by a stern criticism of the means through which success has been achieved; and by according honor to the higher and less selfish modes of activity. And happily the signs of this more moral public opinion are already showing themselves.

It is becoming a tacitly received doctrine, that the rich should not, as in bygone times, spend their lives in personal gratification, but should devote them to the general welfare. Year by year is the improvement of the people occupying a larger share of the attention of the wealthier classes. Year by year are they voluntarily devoting more and more

energy to furthering the material and mental progress of the masses.

And those among the wealthy who do not join in the discharge of these high functions, are beginning to be looked upon with more or less contempt by their own order. This latest and most hopeful fact in human history—this new and better chivalry—promises to evolve a higher standard of honor; and so to ameliorate many evils.

When wealth, obtained by illegitimate means, inevitably brings nothing but disgrace—when to wealth rightly acquired is accorded only its due share of homage, while the greatest homage is given to those who consecrate their energies and their means to the noblest ends—then may we be sure that, along with other accompanying benefits, the morals of trade will be greatly purified.

A GRAIN OF DUST.

BY ROBERT HUNT.

If we regard the conditions of the beautiful and varied organic covering of the Earth, the certainty, the constancy of change are ever before us. Vegetable life passes into the animal form; and both perish to feed the future plant. Man, moving today the monarch of a mighty people, in a few years passes back to his primitive clod; and that combination of elementary atoms, which is dignified with the circle of sovereignty and the robe of purple, after a period may be sought for in the herbage of the fields and in the humble flowers of the valley.

We have, then, this certain truth: all things visible around us are aggregations of atoms. From particles of dust, which under the microscope could scarcely be distinguished one from the other, are all the varied forms of nature created. This grain of dust, this particle of sand, has strange properties and powers. Science has discovered some, but still more truths are hidden within this irregular molecule of matter which we now survey, then even philosophy dares dream of.

How strangely it obeys the impulses of heat! Mysterious are the influences of light upon it—electricity wonderfully excites it—and still more curious is the manner in which it obeys the magic of chemical force. These are phenomena which we have seen; we know them, and we can reproduce them at our pleasure. We have advanced a little way into the secrets of nature, and from the spot we have gained, we look forward with a vision somewhat brightened by our task; but we discover so much that is yet unknown, that we learn another truth—our vast ignorance of many things relating to this grain of dust.

It gathers around it other particles; they cling together, and each acting upon every other one, and all of them arranging themselves around the little centre, according to some law, a beautiful crystal results, the geometric perfection of its form being a source of admiration. It exerts some other powers, and atom cohering to atom, obeying the influences of

many external radiant forces, undergoes inexplicable changes, and the same dust which we find forming the diamond, aggregates into the lordly tree—blends to produce the graceful, scented, and richly painted flower—and combines to yield the luxury of fruit.

It quickens with yet undiscovered energies; it moves with life. Dust and vital force combine; blood and bone, nerve and muscle, result from the combination. Forces which we cannot, by the utmost refinements of our philosophy, detect, direct the whole, and from the same dust which formed the rock and grew in the tree is produced a living and a breathing thing, capable of receiving a Divine illumination, of bearing in its new state the gladness and the glory of a Soul.

These considerations lead us to reflect on the amount of our knowledge. We are led to ask ourselves, What do we know? We know that the world with all its variety is composed of certain material atoms, which, although presented to us in a great variety of forms, do not in all probability differ very essentially from one another.

We know that those atoms obey certain conditions which appear to be dependent upon the influences of motion, gravitation, heat, light, electricity, and chemical force. These powers are only known to us by their effects; we only detect their action by their operation upon matter; and although we regard the several phenomena which we have discovered as the manifestations of different principles, it is possible they may be but modifications of some one universal power of which these are but a few of its modes of action.

Animals and vegetables are composed principally of four elementary principles—oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon. The animal, perishing and dwindling by decomposition into the most simple forms of matter, mingling with the atmosphere as mere gas, gradually becomes part of the growing plant, and by

like changes vegetable organism progresses onward to form a portion of the animal structure.

A plant exposed to the action of natural or artificial decomposition passes into air, leaving but a few grains of solid matter behind it. An animal, in like manner, is resolved into "thin air." Muscle and blood and bones, having undergone the change, are found to have escaped as gases, leaving only a pinch of

dust which belongs to the more stable mineral world.

Our dependency on the atmosphere is therefore evident. We derive our substance from it; we are, after death, resolved into it again. We are really but fleeting shadows. Animal and vegetable forms are little more than consolidated masses of the atmosphere. The sublime conceptions of the most gifted bard cannot rival the beauty of this, the highest and the truest poetry of science!

EXTRACTS FROM SPEECH OF W. J. BRYAN, AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, AUGUST 30, 1906.

I have referred to the investigation of international controversies under a system which does not bind the parties to accept the findings of the court of inquiry. This plan can be used in disputes between labor and capital, in fact, it was proposed as a means of settling such disputes before it was applied to international controversies. It is as important that we shall have peace at home as that we shall live peaceably with neighboring nations, and peace is only possible when it rests upon justice. In advocating arbitration of differences between large corporate employers and their employees I believe we are defending the highest interests of the three parties to the disputes, viz. the employers, the employees and the public. The employee cannot be turned over to the employer to be dealt with as the employer may please. The question sometimes asked, "Can I not conduct my business to suit myself?" is a plausible one, but when a man in conducting his business attempts to arbitrarily fix the conditions under which hundreds of employers are to live and to determine the future of thousands of human beings, I answer without hesitation that he has no right to conduct his own business in such a way as to deprive his employees of their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To support this position, I need only refer to the laws regulating the safety of mines, the factory laws fixing the age at which children can be employed, and usury laws establishing the rate of interest. The effort of the employer to settle differences without arbitration has done much to embitter him against those who work for him and to estrange them from him—a condition deplorable from every standpoint.

No reference to the labor question is

complete that does not include some mention of what is known as government by injunction. As the main purpose of the writ is to evade trial by jury, it is really an attack upon the jury system and ought to arouse on unanimous protest. So long as the meanest thief is guaranteed a trial by jury, a jury ought not to be denied to wage earners. However, as the writ is usually invoked in case of a strike the importance of the subject would be very much reduced by the adoption of a system of arbitration, because arbitration would very much reduce, even if it did not entirely remove the probability of a strike.

Just another word in regard to the laboring man. The struggle to secure an eight hour day is an international struggle, and it is sure to be settled in favor of the workingman's contention. The benefits of the labor saving machine have not been distributed with equity. The producer has enormously multiplied his capacity, but so far the owner of the machine has received too much of the increase and the labor too little. Those who oppose the eight hour day do it, I am convinced, more because of ignorance of conditions than because of lack of sympathy with those who fail. The removal of work from the house to the factory, has separated the husband from his wife, and the father from his children, while the growth of our cities has put an increasing distance between the home and the workshop. Then, too, more is demanded of the laboring man now than formerly; he is a citizen as well as a laborer, and must have time for the study of public questions, if he is to be an intelligent sovereign. To drive him from his bed to his task and from his task back to his bed, is, to deprive the family of his companionship, society or his service and politics of his influence.

LABOR'S SERVICE HONORED.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

"A railroad man with the stump of an arm." That is what I saw as I glanced out of the car window a few moments ago. That stump shall be my text. Looking beyond it I saw a great army of toilers, in mines, mills, shop and factory, on farm, road street and mountain side, giving themselves to the world's work, so that others' lives may be made smoother and happier. Sometimes praised by poet and by politician, they are rarely given the credit to which they are entitled, by those whose burdens are made lighter because of their faithfulness.

The observance of Labor Day by the workingmen of the land is a happy plan, but it, has sometimes seemed to me that another "Labor Day" should be observed by those whose lot in life is more comfortable than that of the multitude that toils in the harder places. Perhaps the nearest approach to this is the recognition of labor by the churches on "Labor Day Sunday," the day before Labor Day. There was a splendid response last year to the preachers' invitations to workingmen and others to attend a special service on that day in honor of labor. Wherever a church thus pays tribute to the workingman on the coming Labor Day Sunday, let him show his appreciation by being present with his friends.

That man who serves God and his fellows in the shop, may please God as much as he who spends time in study and in pulpit. It is quite possible to put as much soul into a machine as into a meeting.

Has it ever occurred to you that Jesus Christ pleased God as a Carpenter? When the voice from heaven, saying: "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased," Christ had never performed a miracle, nor, so far as we know, had He ever preached a sermon.

It is worth while, therefore, to put one's best into one's every-day life. Men take the same kind of iron, worth perhaps fifteen dollars a ton, and work that ton into articles of different value—building columns at thirty dollars, horseshoes at ninety dollars, knife-blades at two hundred dollars, watch springs at a thousand dollars. While these figures may not be accurate, the idea may be understood. Given the same talent, it is interesting to note how man will use it. In many cases it is soon thrown into the scrap pile. With life wrecked, there is little hope for the future. Others spend that talent upon themselves, and frequently it is a poor investment. But those who devote the gift to others may increase it a thousand fold.

The physician conscientiously healing the sick, the teacher faithfully preparing others for their life's work, the mechanic doing reliable work which stands the test of time, are truly the world's benefactors. It is a great thing to have the consciousness that one is really blessing others. Accomplished in different ways, and under different circumstances, there is yet that opportunity in every worthy occupation.

JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Let me here say, that I hold judges, and especially the Supreme Court of the country, in much respect; but I am too familiar with the history of judicial proceedings to regard them with any superstitious reverence. Judges are but men, and, in all ages, have shown a full share of human frailty. Alas, alas! the worst crimes of history have been perpetrated under their sanction. The blood of martyrs and of patriots, crying from the ground, summons them to judgment. It was a judicial tribunal which condemned Socrates to drink the fatal hemlock, and which pushed the Savior barefoot over the pavements of Jerusalem, bending beneath his cross. It was a judicial tribunal, which, against the testimony and entreaties of her father, surrendered the fair Virginia as a slave; which arrested the

teachings of the great apostle to the Gentiles, and sent him in bonds from Judaea to Rome; which, in the name of the old religion, adjudged the saints and fathers of the Christian Church to death in all its most dreadful forms; and which afterwards, in the name of the new religion, enforced the tortures of the Inquisition amidst the shrieks and agonies of its victims, while it compelled Galileo to declare, in solemn denial of the great truth he had disclosed, that the earth did not move around the sun. It was a judicial tribunal, which in France, during the long reign of her monarchs, lent itself to be the instrument of every tyranny, as, during the brief Reign of Terror, it did not hesitate to stand forth the un pitying accessory of the un pitying guillotine. Ay, sir, it was a judicial tribunal in England,

surrounded by all the forms of law, which sanctioned every despotic caprice of Henry the Eighth, from the unjust divorce of his queen to the beheading of Sir Thomas More; which lighted the fires of persecution that glowed at Oxford and Smithfield over the cinders of Latimer, Ridley, and John Rogers, which after elaborate argument, upheld the fatal tyranny of ship-money against the patriot resistance of Hampden; which, in defiance of justice and humanity, sent Sidney and Russell to the block; which persistently enforced the laws of conformity that our

Puritan Fathers persistently refused to obey; and which afterwards, with Jeffries on the bench, crimsoned the pages of English history with massacre and murder,—even with the blood of innocent woman. Ay, sir, and it was a judicial tribunal in our country, surrounded by all the forms of law, which hung witches at Salem; which affirmed the constitutionality of the Stamp Act, while it admonished “jurors and the people” to obey; and which now, in our day, has lent its sanction to the unutterable atrocity of the Fugitive-slave Bill.

A UNIONIZED HOME.

“What’s this, my dear?” queried Mr. Bingley, looking at the column of figures handed him by Mrs. Bingley.

“That’s my time book, Mr. Bingley.”

“But what does it mean?”

“It means, Mr. Bingley, that this house is going to run on union schedule hereafter. I am working the nine-hour day now, and my salary is my board and clothes. Overtime is cash.

“But, my dear, I —”

“Well, I do, Mr. Bingley. That first item, 30 cents, is one hour overtime keeping your supper hot while you loitered down town after your work, talking politics.”

“Now, look here, Mrs. Bingley, I want —”

“And the next item, 45 cents, is an hour and a half overtime, when I kept your breakfast waiting Sunday morning while you snoozed away because you were out late Saturday night attending a primary.”

“Oh, come now, dear, I —”

“And the next item, 75 cents, is the time I put in last Labor Day getting the children ready for the picnic while you

pranced around on a horse and posed for the edification of the multitude.”

“Isn’t that —”

“And that next item, \$2.50, is the overtime I put in after six o’clock darning the children’s clothes while you sprawled all over the sofa reading the evening papers.”

“I’ll not stand for —”

“And that next item, \$3, is the overtime I put in after six o’clock washing the supper dishes and getting the potatoes and other things ready for breakfast next morning.”

“Every item there is on the square, Mr. Bingley, and it all amounts to \$13.75. Work is off in this house until the bill is paid, and don’t you forget it.”

“But I can’t pay —”

“Then your force walks out. I’m going home to my mother for a few weeks. I’ll take the children and you can hustle —”

“Mrs. Bingley, I find this time-book correct. Your money is right here. Here’s \$15, and you can credit me with the \$1.25.”

“Thank you, dear, the strike has been called off.”—Ex.

ROOM AT THE TOP.

As a Social Consolation the Precept is Worthless.

The trade union is the one practical means, by which the mass of workers can be reached and educated. It recognizes the great truth that the average man is not a genius and cannot hope to live on rent, profits or interest. It legislates for the mass, and not for the two or three smart individuals who do not need any help. It does not mock the struggling millions by the delusive consolation that “there is plenty of room at the top.” If every one could get to the top, then there would be no top; so as a social consolation this hackneyed precept is worthless.

The trade union does not say to the worker, “Be smart, and some day you’ll be a capitalist.” It aims to elevate the mechanic as a mechanic, and the carpenter as a carpenter, and the weaver as a weaver, etc. It is the only protection which the average many have against the oppressions of the exceptional few. Its aim is to level up the low prices in our civilization, not to add to the height of the mountains, that are already far too high for any useful purpose. Thus, in its work, the union elevates the whole industrial structure.—H. N. Casson.

VANITY OF GENIUSES.

I should like to organize a society for the suppression or proper control of brilliant people—I mean the too-obviously brilliant people, who are always on exhibition, who live on public adulation and common folks' simple-minded belief in their superiority, whose appetite for incense exceeds that of any voracious god of old.

I confess I grow very tired at times, and rather skeptical of many kinds of superiority that flaunt themselves in my eyes and are always demanding tribute. I am sometimes made to feel that the encroachment of the brilliant man and woman upon time, taste and forbearance are as great as any we suffer from the social snob or parvenue.

Snobbery is as often found in certain intellectual and literary circles as in the fashionable drawing-room. Human greed and vanity may be as active here as anywhere else.

The brilliant man and woman suffer from their exaltation and makes others suffer. Their own sense of dessert combines with our fatuous methods of praise to keep them forever on the pedestal. They cannot sit nor stand nor talk like other people.

When the brilliant man talks it must be to an audience, never in simple tete-a-tete, with the give and take of ordinary conversation. He cannot converse; he can only talk or orate. The men and women praised for their conversational gifts are generally praised in the wrong terms, since their gift is usually but one of bold and long sustained monologue, a very different thing had and a much lower order of accomplishment. For to converse well one must have first acquired the fine art of listening.

Observe the behavior of many of our gifted friends at the luncheons, teas and dinners given in their honor. There are a couple of lines of Riley's in some verses on a hungry boy which apply:

His ever-ravenous maruding eye

For eating everything from soup to pie.

We know that hungry little boy. He eats at our board, is the rising scion of family greatness and one of the nation's coming rulers. We know his grown-up forebear who satisfies his appetite and foregoes manners at the lunch counter, reaching for the pie while he swallows—blinking tearfully—the scalding soup.

This physical greed is but the coarser counterpart of that hunger for notice and praise which many a brilliant raconteur and dinner-out displays. His eye roves around the board with covert solicitation, watching for effects. He may seem to be talking to his neighbor on the left or right, but he is in truth addressing the

entire company. The attention of a single listener, however sympathetic or intelligent, is not enough. He wishes to absorb every scrap of attention, to fix every eye and ear on himself.

The successful conversationalist or storyteller who can refrain from these signs of vulgar display and preserve a calm and neutral bearing toward himself is a boon to every circle he enters.

Another reason why I should like to form a society for the extinction of brilliant people is their manifest indifference, often reaching intolerance, toward each other's merits. Many superior persons find it necessary to guard their superiority very carefully; to share their little measure of public attention with another would be to risk losing it altogether.

The ambitious hostess, anxious to adorn her table with the presence of one of these earthly luminaries, will learn to contend herself with the shining of one at a time. Cross lights are as mutually destructive in the placing of guests about a dinner table as in the construction of our homes. If Minerva is to be the guest of honor at one function, Diana had better be reserved for another, or the chances are that each will be bored and feel aggrieved and perhaps retire in a fit of sulks.

A friend of mine lately related a case in point. She invited two distinguished women to visit her—distinguished women abound in these days and are by no means hard to find. One of these had written a book; the other was a club lecturer. My friend in the innocence of her heart thought the two would like to meet and know each other, but as the day progressed it became evident that her friendly device had failed.

The woman who had written a book was not interested in the lecturer, and the lecturer was only wearied by the society of the woman who had written a book. Each had lived so long in an atmosphere of personal admiration and praise that both had forgotten how to admire and praise. The hostess was not long in discovering the nature of her mistake. She had a penetrating mind and a keen sense of humor. She was, in fact, far more "brilliant" than either of her guests, albeit she had never written a book nor spoken in public.

It is true we read of the "friendship of genius," as between Goethe and Schiller, Emerson and Carlyle, but these are the really, truly great who never suffer from the fear that their own claims to recognition will be lost in the acknowledgment of other claims. The half-way great cannot afford to act like this.

The by-laws of the new society should contain a few hints and rules like these:

Do you think because you have a special gift of some kind, a pretty little talent for singing or writing or speaking, that you are essentially different from other people, or any better than the common run? You are probably not as good, since success will, in nine cases out of ten, have made you vain, exacting and disagreeable.

Remember that what the world calls success is as often the result of accident as of real worth. Study well your own nature and learn to estimate your own honest deserts, striving to merit rather than gain applause.

Cultivate the spirit of reciprocity. Superiority is proved in nothing so much as a generous appreciation of others. With all your other strivings, strive for the grace of a little humility.

But if the brilliant people I have in mind would practice such maxims as these we should not want to extinguish them. We should honor and distinguish them more than ever before.—(Celia Park Woolley in *The Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades*.)

UNLAWFUL PERSUASIONS.

For the person who doubts the necessity for congressional and legislative restriction and limitation of the powers of courts in granting injunctions in labor disputes, no better reading perhaps can be found than the pamphlet recently issued by the Iron Molders' Union containing the opinions of the judges of the general term of the Superior Court, Ohio, in the case of the Iron Molders' Union of North America et al vs. the I. & E. Greenwald Company.

In that case the lower court had issued an injunction against the union and its members commanding that they desist and refrain from:

1. Hindering, obstructing or stopping any of the business of the plaintiff in this city, county or elsewhere.
2. In any manner interfering with the plaintiff company in carrying on its business in the ordinary and usual way.
3. Going either singly or collectively to the homes of the employees of the plaintiff company, or any or either of them, for the purpose of and in such a manner as to intimidate, coerce or unlawfully persuade any of said employees to leave the employment of the plaintiff company.
4. Compelling or inducing by threats, intimidation, force, violence or unlawful persuasion (any such employee) from freely continuing in the service or employment of the defendant company.

O'Leary and Hinnenkamp, business agent and third vice president of the union, visited two of the employees at their homes, and by agreeing to square them with the union and to pay the expenses of taking the employees and their families back to Cleveland, induced them to leave the Greenwald company's employ.

Proceedings for contempt were brought against O'Leary and Hinnenkamp and the

court below found them guilty of having violated "each and every one of the hereinbefore quoted prohibitions of the injunction order," and fined each of them one hundred dollars and the costs. They appealed to the general term of the Superior Court, and in that court the decision of the lower court was reversed, each of the judges of the upper court filing a separate but concurring opinion.

In their opinions the judges of the Superior Court clearly and emphatically repudiate the doctrine that a bad motive may make a legal act illegal. Each of them holds that O'Leary and Hinnenkamp had a legal right to do as they did, and that the fact that their purpose was to so injure the business of the Greenwald company that it would be compelled to treat with the union did not make their acts unlawful.

But the opinion is particularly interesting in that it clearly demonstrates the predicament in which an injunction of this kind places the people enjoined. These men were enjoined from using "unlawful persuasion." No definition of the term was given them; they had to guess what it meant and what it did not mean. They, and perhaps their attorneys, "guessed" and they acted on the guess. The judge below said they guessed wrong and undertook to punish them; the upper court said they did not, that they guessed right, but in their opinion these judges cite a great many opinions of other courts in which the action of the lower court would have been sustained.

In its memorial to Congress, concerning the bill to limit disputes, the Federation of Labor of this city stated that "Under the present system no workman can learn what rights, if any, he has. These rights, if any exist, depend entirely upon the in-

dividual point of view of the judge who happens to preside over the court before which the workman is brought." No better demonstration of this truth can be found than the authorities cited by the judges in their opinions in the Iron Molders' case, and one of these opinions says: "The term unlawful persuasion has a technical legal signification. What constitutes unlawful persuasion in some jurisdiction is not unlawful in others."

Reference is made in the opinions to "the celebrated" Taft-Vale railway case where persuasion of any kind was enjoined, and the court says: "But the principle of this case is not generally accepted by the American courts," and cites some authorities in support of that statement. The court also cites a fact that makes the Taft-Vale decision wholly insignificant in this country, i. e., that the decision in that case rests upon an act of parliament passed in 1876, which granted the English courts the right to extend their injunctions to "interferences by persuasion." There being neither national or state statute of that kind in this country the decision is of no importance whatever to us.

The man who ordered the injunction in the molders' case, Judge Hosea, the man who should know, if anybody should, what the injunction meant, held that it had been violated. There was no dispute about the facts, but three other judges held that the injunction did not mean what the judge who issued it thought it meant. How in the world was a working man to know what it meant? When

doctors disagree shall the workingman decide?

Another noteworthy feature of the opinion is the total absence of citations of Illinois authorities. It is generally presumed that Chicago is the storm center of labor troubles in this country and there certainly has been a great deal of litigation here in regard to such troubles. To what extent the long list of Illinois decisions "overruled," "modified," "distinguished" and "explained" by the courts rendering them, is responsible for the absence of citations of Illinois authorities from opinions of other courts, is hard to say; it is purely a matter of conjecture.

It is certainly high time for Congress to declare itself, to let the people know definitely whether a court may enjoin people from giving money, food, shelter and other assistance to starving, freezing, and otherwise suffering strikers and their families as was attempted by a New York judge some time ago—and whether Judge Kohlsaat may continue to issue such injunctions as that in No. 26038 U. S. Circuit Court, Northern District of Illinois, which enjoined the members of the Customs Clothing Makers' union from "directly or indirectly, by means of letter, telegraph, telephone or otherwise" informing anybody that the Globe Tailoring was a non-union concern.

We congratulate the molders on their victory and have placed the judges who rendered the decision in our mental list of fair-minded men.—Cigar Makers Journal.

PRESIDENT PERKINS ALSO EXPOSES THE NEFARIOUS GANG.

Fellow Workmen, Unionists and Friends
—Greeting:

A circular was recently issued attacking the Cigarmakers' International Union, purporting to have been signed by Charles O. Sherman, president I. W. W., who is or was at one time connected with the Metal Workers, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but through Sherman's leadership seceded or was suspended from the A. F. of L. because they would not comply with trade union rules, and W. E. Trautmann, general secretary I. W. W., who was recently expelled from the Brewers for insubordination.

The circular contains a tissue of falsehood and misstatements and displays a

lack of knowledge of the Cigarmakers' Union, and its position in the labor world, that, to say the least, is surprising. If their knowledge of the general labor movement is as complete as it is of the Cigarmakers' Union, they are to be pitied instead of condemned. Men who, however, through ignorance or otherwise, make false statements, in so far as the labor movement is concerned, and without investigation, usually do so with malicious forethought and criminal intent. The statements made by these fellows masquerading in the guise of union men are in keeping with statements made by the notorious D. M. Parry, Post of Battle Creek and the interested leaders, press agents and paid hirelings of the notorious

child-employing, cheap-labor, non-union cigar trust and other large non-union manufacturers. The cigar trust and these non-union manufacturers are always willing to pay their good money to any man of standing in the labor movement who would be treacherous enough to send out lying statements concerning the Cigarmakers' International Union.

With union men who have a spark of fairness and manhood in their make-up, no apology on the part of the International Union is expected. Its record in the past and its present standing in the labor world is too well known among the thoughtful, earnestly inclined trade unionists to need any explanation on our part; however, the lying insinuations set forth by the discredited iron worker and brewer of malt are so bold and misleading that they constitute our only excuse for even bring this matter to your attention.

The Cigarmakers' International Union was organized in 1864, and has been in continuous existence ever since. It has successfully overcome many, and is now battling against, obstacles that were and are appalling and almost insurmountable. The truck system, the tenement-house system, prison-labor system and the Chinese system of making cigars have prevailed to a frightful extent at some time during our existence—all of which, however, have been met and successfully overcome, in so far as the organized cigarmakers are concerned. The brewer and iron worker say the blue label of the International Union is an employers' label, and insinuate that the International Union is composed of employers and that it does not recognize the bunch-breaking and roll-up system.

The facts in the case are that section 64 of our constitution, in part, says:

"All persons engaged in the cigar industry, except Chinese coolies and tenement-house workers, shall be eligible to membership."

Section 65 says:

"No manufacturer, employer or foreman shall be eligible to become a member of any local union."

This means that every person engaged in the cigar industry, except Chinese coolies and tenement-house workers, is eligible and have to be accepted as members of the International Union. We do not accept employers. But the proprietors, Goldman, Bengelsdorf, et al., of the outfit at Butte, Mont., are members of the I. W. W., and manufacture the "Moyer" and "Little Butte" cigars. This answers the question as to which is the bosses' union. We do not and can not

ballot on candidates, but have to accept all who may apply. The International Union has paid out thousands and thousands of dollars and has on the road from two to six organizers constantly in an effort to organize the entire craft. Union cigarmakers working in union factories which use the union blue label in New York City, Dayton and a large number of places, especially in Pennsylvania, work under the bunch-breaking and roll-up system, a fact that this expelled brewer and discredited iron worker know full well, and they utter a falsehood which under the circumstances amounts to no less than a crime when they state otherwise.

The International Union labors under the impression that one of the missions of trade unions is to secure better wages, and it is true that we fix a minimum price for making cigars which bear the union blue label, but have thousands of members in the International Union who enjoy all of its protection, the same as any other member, but who have not so far succeeded in getting fair wages, and consequently, their employers paying low wages, do not have the use of this harbinger of fair wages.

The label of the Cigarmakers' International Union does not stand for unionism alone, but means fair wages. The International Union is grounded upon and derives its strength and permanency from the fact that it has the high dues system and as splendid chain of benefits, and these features hold the International Union together, and not its blue label. There is practically no difference between a bunch-breaker and roller and what is known as a cigarmaker—that is, one who makes the cigar complete. Non-union employers, however, in order to cheapen the cost of production and for the purpose of employing scabs and non-union labor, resort to the bunch-breaking and roll-up system. Many of those working at the trade under this system were originally brought into the trade as strike breakers, as it was easier to teach a strike breaker so they could help out during a strike to make bunches, and another to roll, than it was to teach them so they could make a cigar complete. Wherever the bunch-breaking and rolling system has been put in practice it has usually been by non-union manufacturers, and in nine cases out of ten in the case of strikes.

It has been the policy and is now the aim of the Cigarmakers' International Union to keep the standard of the cigarmaker at the highest possible ebb and resist with all means in its power the systems and devices put forth by non-

union employers to degrade the occupation and lessen the wages paid to the makers. We do not know of a single trade union in this country, worthy of being called such, which does not apply the same general principle. The International Union steadily plodded along in the even tenor of its way, organizing all engaged in the trade, barring the door to no one, and has succeeded up to the present time in gathering within its protecting folds in the neighborhood of 47,000 members. It has steadily increased wages to the extent of from 10 to 50 per cent, shortened the working hours of labor to eight per day, reduced the per cent of those who die from tuberculosis from 51 per cent in 1888 to 22 per cent in 1905. It pays strike benefits, sick benefits, death benefit, traveling loan benefit, out-of-work benefit and wife and widowed mother's funeral benefit, for which purposes it expends about \$430,000 annually, since 1879, the date of its reorganization and the payment of high dues and benefits, it has expended a total for these purposes of \$6,845,540.66.

We have the system of initiative and referendum in its entirety, even to the election of its general officers, hence the members not only make their own laws, but in their sovereign capacity elect the officers to execute them, and we can say without fear of successful contradiction that it is one of the most democratic self-governed organizations in the civilized world.

The great cigar trust, whose employees to the extent of 90 per cent, are female and child labor, and all strictly non-unionists, backed by the untold millions of Rockefeller and the Standard Oil clique, is engaged in a desperate struggle against the International Union to exterminate unionism in our craft. In addition to this we have the big non-union employers in a like effort who, assisted by Parry, Post, the Citizens' Alliance fanatics and other trade union haters and would-be labor crushers, have now been joined by Mr. Sherman, president, and Mr. Trautmann, secretary, of the I. W. W., who have added their assistance in an effort to disrupt the Cigarmakers' International Union.

The formation of cigarmakers' union under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World is the formation of dual organizations pure and simple. Cigarmakers, be they known as bunch-breakers or rollers, who join these dual organizations are non-unionists and do so because they desire some cloak to cover their non-union actions.

The doors of the International Union are open to all who are engaged in our trade, and all can join who wish to conform to our rules and regulations, made necessary (in order to successfully conduct any association), and such as exist in all well-regulated trade unions.

Goldman and Bengelsdorf, the alleged proprietors of the Industrial Cigar Co. of Butte, Mont., which makes the "Moyer" and "Little Butte," both have records in the International Union. J. Goldman was fined \$10 by Union 157, Belvidere, Ill., for repeated violation of union rules, and forfeited \$50 to that union for the same cause. Sam Bengelsdorf was fined \$25 by Union 14, Chicago, for scabbing in a trust factory in that city. We have an affidavit from the secretary of Union 14, Chicago, as to the truthfulness of these statements.

Under this condition we ask your continued support of the Cigarmakers' International Union and its blue label. With assurances of appreciation for past favors, and with best wishes for success of the general trade union movement, we are,

Yours fraternally,

Cigarmakers' International Union of America,

G. W. PERKINS,
International President.

The Larkin Company, soap manufacturers, has been placed on the unfair list of the International Typographical Union, because it refuses to have its work done in a union office.

A MAN AND HIS CLOTHES.

The color is a little gone,
The threads begin to show
Far more than when I put them on
Some thirty years ago.

I felt a proud and stylish chap,
And made a gallant beau;
But time and hap have thinned the map
Of thirty years ago.

The coat is giving at the seams,
My elbows soon will show;
But I can see it in my dreams,
As thirty years ago.

The bottoms are assorted now;
They were a perfect row
And fitted better, you'll allow,
Some thirty years ago.

The vest is lighter, and the—well,
We need not go below—
You hardly think I was a swell
Some thirty years ago.

Ah, cloth was cloth, and wool was wool,
Not shoddy then, you know,
The pockets? They are not so full
As thirty years ago.

—London Daily News.

CORRESPONDENCE

Local Union No. 1.

TO THE ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Greeting: As the limit will not permit me to defer my letter until after Labor Day, I will have to wait until the next issue to describe our demonstrations. I contemplate the grandest display ever held in St. Louis. The pleasure of having the two central bodies in one parade, will show how well the cause is progressing. Men are beginning to overcome a petty jealousy that has been a stumbling block in the cause we celebrate.

I will endeavor to get data and in my humble way describe our demonstrations.

No. 1 is doing well. The new officers deserve credit for the manner they are attending their respective duties. No chairs are filled by substitutes, without a good excuse. Several letters from members of No. 1 who went to Frisco speak encouragingly. Quite a number of the brothers are going to Jamestown. I have had no word from there, and can say nothing as to conditions. Our new by-laws are having good effect in bringing the members to meetings, and many that had almost lost all interest, are now constant attendants, and leaders in many good suggestions.

If all members could be induced to take proper interest in the meetings, there would be but little discord. I had a very interesting letter from Bro. Harry Hitchings, Frog Lane, Wigan, England. He hopes to see the electrical workers organized over there, as it is the talk of friends of labor is having good effect, and conditions are better. The question of child labor is being considered, and steps are being taken to better conditions, as to hours, etc.

Let us try in our own free country to be free. Sell what we have for what we think it worth, as we have to pay just what others think they should get for their product. Twenty-five per cent is an average profit placed on commercial and manufacturing interests while the wage earner who produces all of it must take about fifteen per cent of what he produces. Educate yourself and keep with the times. Just because you are a wage earner, is no reason why you should not be one of the controlling elements of the Universe. Don't sit and suck your thumb just because you are out of a job. Read,

and try to cultivate your brain, as your work will build up your brawn.

Keep in touch with the ladies as their good influence will be of benefit and make better men of you.

Keep up the good work and keep the brotherhood intact. Don't let factions, fancies or prejudices influence you, but be men, and abide by your obligation.

Hoping that the brotherhood will continue, I am,

Yours fraternally,

BALDY.

St. Louis, Aug. 30, 1906.

Local Union No. 17.

Work in Detroit which has had an upward trend all summer has taken a slump in the last two weeks.

The Home Company has about three hundred men putting in underground, but informed a committee appointed by No. 17 that they would not set any poles for six months. As men have been coming in here since last March to work for this Company, it is the desire of No. 17 that the linemen who anticipate coming here in the future for that purpose, be notified through the WORKER of the exact conditions as they really exist.

Old 17 has been doing a lot of rebuilding this summer, preparing for the time to come when the Bell will have a real live opposition, and will not refuse to meet a committee from the union.

There is a good demand for men out in the state, but none here at the present time. The Edison is short of material but expect more in a short time. The Bell has its work well in hand, therefore is not putting on any new men. If the P. L. C. intends to do anything this summer they have not started yet. The Fire Department has put on an extra gang and the American Still Alarm has run out of money.

We hope that all brothers coming to Detroit will bring a traveler with them. Our dues are \$1.00 per month in advance. The B. A. has experienced more trouble in getting members to send for and deposit a traveler, than he has in getting men, who are working for the Bell and

expect a foremanship, to sign an application.

For the benefit of some of the brothers who wish to take the road, I will submit a few of the excuses yours truly hears every day: I am behind in my dues, will send for it pay day; Am short this pay, will send for it next; My L. U. always charged 75 cents, I think a dollar is too much; I got in for five dollars with the understanding that when I took out a traveling card I must pay five more; My L. U. is weak, I would rather pay my dues back there.

Now brothers, these are fair samples, but if you have something better, bring it along.

The wages here are \$2.88 for good light men and \$65.00 for telephone.

Yours fraternally,

J. A. LIVINGANY.

Detroit, Mich.

Local Union No. 20.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Enclosed you will please find a copy of resolutions adopted by Local No. 20, upon the death of one of its members, John DeLancy. Bro. DeLancy had gone up a pole in order to cut in a transformer when in some way he accidentally placed his left foot on an alternating circuit and in changing his position placed his right hand around the pole from which a ground wire was attached. Evidently the brother was not aware of this ground wire being on the opposite side of the pole. Bro. DeLancy was killed almost instantly. Efforts were made to resuscitate him but without avail.

The brother had only gone to work on the job a couple of days previous to his death. He was employed by the Public Service Electric Light Co. of Weehoken, N. J.

Bro. DeLancy has only been a member of our organization since June and therefore not entitled to death benefits, but at our last meeting the brothers donated liberally and we also drew some money from our treasurer as Bro. DeLancy leaves a widow and several small children to mourn the loss of a kind father and a loving husband.

WHEREAS, God, in His divine mercy has been pleased to call from our midst our esteemed friend and brother, John DeLancy.

WHEREAS, in his untimely death his family suffered the loss of a loving and devoted husband and father and this Local one of its most earnest and respected members.

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 20, I. B. E. W. do hereby extend our most sincere condolence and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this their hour of deepest sorrow, and

Resolved, That the charter of the Local be draped for a period of thirty days as a token of respect for our deceased brother, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication and that a copy be spread upon the regular minutes of this Local.

JOHN RUFF,
JAMES J. VESSEY,
D. A. CHISHOLM,

Committee on Resolutions.

Greater New York, Aug. 30, 1906.

Local Union No. 29.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Trenton Local No. 29, is doing fine. We are still on strike, having been out eight weeks. The men have nearly all got positions and no one has suffered from the effects of the strike.

The lines are in bad shape. There are more than a thousand phones out of service. Every one is complaining about the service they receive, and declare they will not pay the company for any such service.

The company's force of men has been reduced from 46 to 12 men.

Very fraternally yours,

JOHN D. BLOOM.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 31, 1906.

Local Union No. 37.

Local No. 37 has elected me press secretary, so I will write something to keep them quiet. It is not very hard to keep the members quiet that attend meetings, but the ones that know it all and that holds the open air meetings and keeps all their wisdom for their friends of the curb stone are the ones that worry us. We know it is a little warm these nights, but we won't keep them in long, two hours is about the limit that we do business in. But, if you are satisfied with your conditions and don't think you want them bettered, don't come, we can stand it if you can. We are going to keep right on doing business in the same old way, it will be a pretty warm night when our headlight isn't lit. We light it every Friday night at 8 o'clock, sharp, and we are doing business on Asylum street.

We have our new officers in their places, Brothers Jack Shannon, President; Frank Cignolia, Vice President; H. J. Rockensuez, Financial Secretary; J. J. McNamara, Recording Secretary and Ed

Lynch guards the door, and you will find them all there to do business meeting nights. The Local's kept pretty busy all the time.

Brothers, I would like to know what time we are going to get down to business and come to some kind of an understanding. Are we going to hold conventions at great expense to the brotherhood every few years and fix up our Constitution to serve the best interests of the brothers of all branches of the trade and then have some one wake up six months or a year after and discover something that they would like to have changed. The Linemen got something better than the Insidemen; the Cablesplacers got something the Linemen don't like and so on, and the Companies are getting the best of the whole d—mn bunch of you. You want to better your conditions keep on fighting amongst ourselves and we will get less than we are getting today. We are getting more than we deserve. If we can overcome the kickers and beat it into their empty heads that they are keeping us down, it will be an easy matter to get from our employers what belongs to us—good conditions and good wages.

Brothers, last month we celebrated the day that we Americans gained our freedom, how much of it have we today; very little. Next month we will see how many are worthy the name of American or have respect enough for the American flag to march behind it on Labor day. Any man that belongs to any organization and that is ashamed to parade with his local on Labor day, is a disgrace to the country that feeds him.

Fraternally yours,

D. M. M.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 1, 1906.

Local Union No. 39.

Cleveland, Ohio. Brother John A. Campbell, elected business agent to succeed Brother D. V. Baker. Business is good. Everybody working. Big official changes expected in the near future in the personal of several companies. The three for St. Ry. and municipal light are employing more of our members as their work progresses. All companies are doing a great amount of new work. The Street Railway agitation is demonstraing the benefit to be enjoyed, not only by the public, but the I. B. E. W. as well, as the increase of our membership shows we would like to hear from Brother James Cumings.

Local Union No. 42.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Dear Sir and Brother: Will you kindly look up a Splicer by the name of Henry. He was in our Local about two

or three years ago and also put in our WORKER that No. 42 is doing a fine business, and will have a good bunch of officers this coming meeting. Work around is plenty and good luck to all the boys.

I found a due book, it was sent in my place. It belongs to John A. Carter, initiated Nov. 29, 1904, by Local Uo. 20 of New York, card No. 121057. I have his belongings in my place, so Carter write me and let me know where you are. Also Geo. Haywood let me know where you are.

Some of our old boys are coming back with us. Thanking you for this in advance, I remain,

Your truly,

ADAM DURR, Press Secy.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1906.

Local Union No. 45.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it is a long time since any communication from Local No. 45 appeared in THE WORKER, I concluded it was about time to break the dark chain of silence that has hung o'er us long and inform the brotherhood that this Local is in a prosperous condition both financially and numerically.

If our membership continues to increase during the remainder of the year as it has up to the present date we will have exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

Work has been very brisk in this territory up to the present time and none of our members have been out of work.

It is my painful duty to inform the brotherhood through the medium of THE WORKER that our staunch and respected brother, Alexander McFee, more familiarly known as "Big Sandy," met a tragic death which is fast becoming recognized as a lineman's probable fate, while in the discharge of his duty at South Buffalo on August 21st. He was stringing a pair of wires on the Frontier Telephone Company's poles on South Park Avenue, on which are electric light wires, both arc and alternators, on cross arms a few feet beneath the telephone wires. While passing the spreader or running board over the cross arm he stood on the telephone company's messenger wire which, I believe, is grounded.

The new wires must have sagged down on a poorly insulated alternator which was ready to do business at any moment. Big Sandy, unconscious of danger, touched the wires he was stringing; there was the familiar shot, a flash, and one more good union man had started on his journey to that bourne whence no traveler returns.

How forcibly this latest tragedy reminds us that "In the midst of life we

are in death," and that we must be prepared at all times to meet the grim destroyer for he comes like a thief in the night and we know not the minute nor the hour when he may call on us.

Our deceased brother leaves a widow and two children to mourn his untimely and premature departure from them.

The funeral was attended by about eighty members of No. 45 who represented the employes of The Frontier and The Bell Telephone Companies, The Western Union, General Electric Co., and Fire Department.

At the recent election the following officers were chosen for the ensuing term: President, James Steves; Vice President, James Watkins; Recording Secretary, R. W. Lester; Financial Secretary, J. E. McCadden; Press Secretary, J. M. Walsh.

As I have already trespassed at too great length on your valuable space, I will conclude by wishing the I. B. E. W. continued and increasing prosperity commensurate with the risk assumed by its fearless members.

Fartherally yours,

J. M. WALSH.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1906.

Local Union No. 48.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I have not seen a letter in our WORKER from Local Union No. 48, I will try and write a few lines just to let our brothers know that we are still in the ring, hitting the ball and doing the good work to the very best of our ability, and our honest aim is to continue. Our membership is not very large, but strong in our belief. We have four new members to put through on our next meeting night which will be tomorrow night (Aug. 3). They will have the I. B. E. W. stamped on them so deep that time can never wear it off. We are just the boys that can smear it on to them. We mean for them to remember that night "Aug. 3," as long as they carry the hatchet. There are only a few around this neck of the timber that we haven't got, and we freely extend the glad hand to those who are willing to accept, even though some of them do work by lantern light for they are better by far in the brotherhood than out. But the minute they enter into our little band, then the lightning bug life will have to be discontinued at once. We have not been on the map very long but our space will always be occupied by those who will perform the duties commanded by our Local. We have elected a new set of officers and I sincerely hope that they will stir things up a little. Jar the memories of those

who are not very attentive to their Local duties. All will go on very well if those officers don't take to shooting craps, as we have no prohibition law in this precinct.

For the benefit of our brothers who are slow in attending our meetings, I will announce that we hold our meetings in the second story of the Estes' building, directly over the post office. We meet there every Friday night at 8 o'clock. The tall bushes is pretty good picking those nice moonlight nights, but I think that our brothers could at least save one night of each week for to talk over business affairs, and, dear brother, of Local Union No. 48, you will find it much cheaper to attend the meetings from now on, than to miss them. We need the money. Work is not very flush around here at the present time, but we all manage to eat three squares a day. We don't belong to the never sweats, we earn our money. May be the Company will take pity on us this winter playing freezeout with nothing but our summer clothes to wear and open up their hearts a little for we cannot live on bull con all the time although we are quick on foot and if the ice don't break we will still be on top for the coming spring.

If any of our brothers happen to get on the wrong trail and by misfortune come this way, take a stop over ticket. We will have a square meal and pretty good picking, a chance for employment if you should desire same. We may have a few old clothes to spare. As the weather is mighty hot here at present, such weather causes many a poor lineman to rush the can. Our credit is good, if we have only one wing. Is it not? Boys. (At the Yellowstone.)

The Interurban people are doing some work here at present and I hear that they are paying the top price, but will not last long. They will soon reap their harvest as picking is pretty good at their new park. If any one known the whereabouts of a tall heavy complected liner by the name of High Williams, please congratulate him for the boys of L. U. No. 48, for we hear he wears the double harness now.

Wishing all brothers a success, I will not take up any more of your valuable time, as our Local is only seven months old and can not occupy much space this month. Will bring this epistle to a close.

Fraternally yours,

O. E. HOFFMAN, Rec. Sec.

Shawnee, O. T.

Local Union No. 54.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As there has not been a letter in THE WORKER for some time from Local No. 54, I will try and let the boys know that we,

are still alive around Columbus and are adding a few new lights to our circuit now and then.

We are expecting to have all the boys out on Labor Day to make as good a showing as we can and hope to hear of other Locals doing the same.

Well, work is not so very brisk around here at present although nearly all of our brothers are working and what few was out of work have left town.

Well, as we are all busy getting ready for Labor Day, I will have to cut this short. Hoping this will not escape THE WORKER, I will close.

Yours fraternally,

C. JOHNSON, Rec. Sec.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1906.

Local Union No. 80.

The situation here is unchanged since last report. Still more than a sufficient number of idle members to supply the demand both inside and outside. We again call your attention to the fact that we will accept no cards for some time.

A few brothers have failed to keep posted and came here but owing to the circumstances were put to the inconvenience and expense of going elsewhere.

The conditions on Exposition also remain unchanged from last report.

Fraternally,

J. H. HARE, Press Secy.

Local Union No. 81.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Will you please give this letter a place in THE WORKER? Local No. 81 is still forging to the front by hard work. Our meetings are not as large as they should be, but we should not complain as our hall is not the best to sit in for three or four hours these hot nights. Local No. 81 has booked with Lake Lodore for excursion, Monday, Aug. 27, and the committee in charge are doing their best to make it a grand re-union of the I. B. E. W. of the two valleys and the rest of the brothers want to put their shoulder to the wheel and give them all the assistance they can for you know they need it to make this their first excursion a success. Come, boys, sell your tickets. No time to be lost or Local No. 163 will beat us.

We are adding new lights every meeting night, with the assistance of Bro. Lynch, our business agent, we are doing fine. He is all to the good. I think that Locals Nos. 81 and 163 have made a good investment in him, also a paying one.

Good luck to you Lane—keep the good work going, everything is moving along just at present, lots of work and lots of men to do it, but we never turn a brother down that comes this way that has the goods on him.

Almost every lineman knew John F. Lanbold, at one time general superintendent for the Consolidated Telephone Companies. Poor old Jack! he is dead. Lost his life by having a corn removed. He was a good man for us. He was a friend to his men and would stay with them to the last and that is why he went down and out with the Companies. His remains were taken to St. Louis for burial. Peace to his ashes.

Wishing the I. B. E. W. all kinds of good luck, I am,

-ours in I. B. E. W.,

W. H. JOHNSON.

Scranton, Pa., Aug. 4, 1906.

Local Union No. 83.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Hello, there! How would you like to hear from No. 83? Perhaps you do, so I'll ask for space in the Journal. No doubt some of the brothers think we are asleep, not so, but we were. Just had our eyes opened and wide too, but all for our good. Do you believe that it pays to go to sleep. Sometime, but not too long, or too often. What I refer to you will probably learn in the future, but I wish to say now that Local No. 83 is in very good condition at present, with our old reliable Billy Brazel, as business agent, where he fails none need try. We had a general roundup, not of cattle, but of old members, that perhaps had forgotten of such a thing as a Local in Milwaukee. Our meetings are very well attended since the Inside men have their own Local. The brothers seem to take more interest than before, and only for their own good, and the Locals good. There has been considerable trouble here, but that will be averted in the future, and any brothers coming this way will be treated as a brother providing he has the green goods with him, and up to date. There are not many here who are in the business that have no cards, and before long there won't be any. I would like to warn the brothers coming this way to stay clear of the T. M. E. R. and Light Co. The boys asked for transportation on their lines mornings and evenings, but were refused, and I think they should be placed on the unfair list.

Conditions are better here now than they were for a long time and we hope to better them still more. There is quite a struggle here between the Wisconsin Tele. Co. and the Independent Co.'s who

are trying to come in here. It seems as though the Wisconsin Co. is spending some money to keep the others out, but as I understand it, one of the others is going to get a permit to build here, but there will be no work for linemen for some time after the work starts.

We are trying to get the eight hour day and think will be successful. You will hear from No. 83 more regularly. As Press Secretary this is my first attempt, but in the future I will promise that No. 83 will always have something in the Journal. Perhaps this is to lengthen, but I hope not. With best wishes and success to all the boys, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

G. R. OBERTS, *Press Secy.*

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 24, 1906.

Local Union No. 103.

Resolutions adopted by Local No. 103, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in memory of Samuel W. Coggeshall.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved Brother, Samuel W. Coggeshall, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 103, of the I. B. E. W. having learned with profound sorrow of the death of their beloved brother, and be it

Resolved, that the sympathy of this organization be extended to the widow of our deceased brother and that an engrossed copy of these resolutions be presented to her, and that they be spread on the records of this local, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, and be it further

Resolved, That a reminder of our loss our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

J. O'CONNOR,
F. A. TOLMAN,
T. F. RILEY,

Committee.

Local Union No. 109.

BROTHER EDITOR:

Brothers I did not write for August WORKER, and you need not expect anything this month.

Why did I not write last month? Well, I forgot it; Yes, I know that is a poor excuse, but, where were all you indifferent brothers, and you stay away and you (never) come brothers last meeting night?

You are ready to pass judgment on the ones that do all your work and their own, but never come around.

Where will you be Labor Day? On the curbstone? Are you ashamed of your brotherhood? It seems to me that instead of getting better we are getting worse. No. 109 will not be in line and that is the only day that we can come out and show to the public where we stand.

There is undoubtedly something wrong somewhere. I can not just yet see why a man will join a labor organization, and then be afraid to acknowledge it. When a body of men will sign a paper asking for better conditions, and then asking a floating brother (that has just went to work) to present it to the company, instead of one of themselves, I think it is time there was something doing.

But then they did not want to loose their job. If they did (poor fellows) they would starve. But then anyway the floater got more satisfaction from the company he went to, than did the others.

Come brothers, wake up, while Carnegie and Mathew are changing the English language why not you and I, and every brother, arrange to change the wage scale and general conditions of our craft?

Work here just now is not rushing, but bright outlook for the near future. But don't come this way thinking this place is easy, with money growing on trees, for it is not, and don't expect something for nothing.

If you don't make an effort to help yourself, others will not.

Think over the few thoughts I have tried to put before you, and remember "Faint heart ne'er won a fair lady," and also don't make dates with the ladies and miss the meeting. While I have all due respect for them, but when you get one that you call your own, you and they will have to earn the bread.

Wishing members and ladies a prosperous life, I am,

Fraternally,

RECORDING SECRETARY.

Rock Island, Ill., Aug. 25, 1906.

Local Union No. 116.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Not having written anything for the Journal since you have been incumbent of office, I send a short poem that I hope will freshen up the minds of some of our good union brothers who seem some time to forget that when they become foremen they may have to work beside journeymen again some day.

J. EDW. K. ARMSTRONG.

Garden City, Mo., Aug. 8, 1906.

Call Him Down.

Call him down, "aye." Call him down
And watch the soul, writhe in the agony of
rebuke
Lest thou thyself, should wear the crown
Of sorrow, of one true friend that he mistook.

Waste not idle words to call him down,
Tell it to him and tell it to him hard,
That he mistake not the look of coming
frowns,
And the sorrow of it all discard.

Allow no joy, where'er a chance for sorrow,
But whoe'er smiles touch with despair,
Lest the soul by chance be gone tomorrow,
To be midst't the angels up in the air.

Why! oh why! will mortals not be happy?
To banish all the sorrows and the cares,
But 'twould not do, for some are crabby,
And live each day to be more and more un-
fair.

But e'er he smiles to chance a pleasant word,
Call him down, "yes," call him down for aye,
To catch a glimpse of sorrow in eyes untold.
And thou hast received thy reward to day.

J. Edw. K. Armstrong.

Local Union No. 149.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I am in receipt of yours of the 20th enclosing voucher in favor of Mrs. James C. Gorman. I carried the same to her and she is very thankful to the officers of the general office and to the I. B. in general for the good they done her in her time of need. I also thank you for the prompt attention you gave to the matters. With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

J. L. QUIRIN.

Aurora, Ill., Aug. 23, 1906.

Local Union No. 213.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, you can rest assured that the employers association is bucking organized labor for fair in Vancouver. We are still holding out against the B. C. Telephone Co. and we have got a hard fight ahead of us yet. Bro. Manning, "the pride of our Local since the strike" has taken to the bush to cut the tall timbers and if Bro. Manning had a few of the employers association up there he could learn them how to buck labor (on one end of a saw). The Telephone Co. got a couple of more scabs last week, but they are pretty bum workmen (quite natural), one's name is Mullosh, he worked in the town some years ago, but by the looks of things he has something to learn yet on linework. The "hello" girls are hanging together yet and say they will not go back until it is a closed shop. The Telephone Co. is advertising in a daily paper for girls to take a pleasant position and when a girl writes to G53, care of Daily paper, the first thing she knows a nice, tall, lean, ungentelemanly looking sucker calls at her home and asks for Miss ———, and the following conversation follows:

(Tel. Mangr.) —ou are looking for a position.

(Girl.) Yes, sir.

(Mangr.) Well, how would you like operating in the telephone office; very nice work, nothing to do but sit down and listen.

(Girl.) Well, are not the operators out on strike.

(Mangr.) Oh, the strike is all over and we have taken back all the girls we wanted.

Mother of the girl steps in after listening to conversation. Are you from the Telephone Co., well if you are you can get out of here just as fast as you like.

(Mangr.) Why, madam.

(Mother.) Oh, never mind, I guess you don't know her relative is a lineman for the Light Co. and is trying to get her lady's job.

You should see the Manager of the B. C. Telephone Co. go out and down the street, with his ears flat and his tail between his legs and his face is a picture of discouragement.

We have two more unions fighting the employers association in Vancouver. The barbers and granite cutters walked out today. We have got our charter open for thirty days and all the members are very busy, looking around for the stray birds. We have elected a new president for the ensuing term in the person of Bro. J. C. McCauley, and we can all rest assured that Jack will make a good boss. Bro. Fred Delisle, better known as Smokey, had the misfortune to fall about 25 feet with a ladder and broke his leg in three places, besides breaking the knee cap. Bro. Delisle is well known all along the coast and his first words is always for the union. We all wish Bro. Delisle a speedy recovery. Bro. Ed Tazzaman also met with an accident, breaking his shoulder bone; we also wish a speedy recovery for Bro. Edward. Bro. H. A. MacDonald has quit our burg and has drifted toward Oregon. He is a past president of Local 213, and you may rest assured he will have the green goods and give us the glad hand brothers, and you will find he is all there. Circuits open. Best wishes to the brotherhood.

A. A. MACDONALD, Secy.

Vancouver, B. C., July 30, 1906.

Local Union No. 217.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The brother electrical workers may wonder what has become of Local No. 217. As I have been elected Press Secretary, I would like to let the brotherhood know that Local No. 217 is still alive, awake and making progress towards a healthy condition. We had quite a lively time at our last election, and elected such members as are shining lights to our brotherhood. We are taking in new members each meeting night, into our fold. In the past the members have been lacking interest, but now it is quite different, and

of the reverse order. We have a business agent in the field again, and he is doing splendid work. This individual is the worthy W. W. Morgan. I think it is only a matter of time until we will have fair to us. There is only one way that success can be accomplished, and that is in unity, and the sooner the electrical worker finds it out, the better it is for the profession. At the present time there is a lot of work being done here and all of us that care to work, are working. I would like to impress all members intending to make Seattle their destination to be sure and bring their green card along. That is the only thing that makes a hit with us. Thinking that I am getting too many amperes on the circuit, I will now cease, 'ere the fuse blows.

With best wishes and success to the brotherhood, I am,

Yours fraternally,

A. W. ESSELBACH, Press Secy.
Seattle, Wash., Aug. 12, 1906.

Local Union No. 237.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I have not seen a letter from No. 237 in THE WORKER for some time. We are still doing business, and getting along fine; we have taken in a number of members lately and we have two to ride the goat next meeting night.

There is plenty of work here, all the brothers are working and seem to be satisfied. If any of the brothers come this way, stop and give us a call. We will be glad to meet them. Success to all of the brothers.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. CHAPMAN, Press Secy.
Lorain, O., Aug. 27, 1906.

Local Union No. 271.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

If this letter is too late for this issue, please publish in the next. As I have been elected Press Secretary, I will attempt to let our brothers know how things are in this district in the first letter from this Local to our official journal. Our strike went into effect on June 13, last, about half our members are still out. The balance are working for firms that have signed up. Three of the four large shops are out. The Electric Construction Company of Virginia, the largest shop, reached an agreement on the shop rule basis, after the strike had been on two weeks. The men returned to work in good faith, worked a week when the company violated their agreement and locked out all their men, six of whom have violated their obligation, and are today scabbing, having given up their cards. They are as follows: A. L. Pucket, Ellis C. Lite, Elisha Wicker, John McEvoy, J. H. Tully and Leonard

Gilman. We trust that they will not be forgotten by all honorable men. The lockout was primarily caused by the company sending a scab to work on a job with our men. Bro. Noonan was here when strike was voted. Bro. Dale Smith has been in and tried to settle our trouble, but without success. A goodly number of the Local have taken travelers and gone floating. We trust they will receive the glad hand, for they have proven themselves true men.

We have even had the elements assisting us. For a rat by the name of John H. Latham, who was scabbing on us, got plugged in the ear by lightning while using a phone during a storm. We wish to extend our thanks to Local No. 26 for the service they rendered us in the case of Bro. W. E. Palmer. Also to Locals Nos. 165, 80, 113 and 425, keeping men away from here. We have had considerable trouble from Virginia Polytechnic Institute Cadets coming here and scabbing on us. This school is supposed to have a very high standard of honor. Hugh Carpenter, one of their scholars is now scabbing. The others did the manly act when told of the trouble and quit work. We are taking advantage of the constitution and will accept no traveling cards until further notice. Our greatest drawback has been that we have received no strike benefits from the International whatever, though we followed the Constitution strictly. Of course we understand that the entire finances of our defense fund we voted to strike of Bell Telephone Co. men in this district.

Wishing our brotherhood every success.

Yours fraternally,

L. J. JOHNSTON, Press Secy.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 3, 1906.

Local Union No. 321.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I do not remember of ever seeing a letter in THE WORKER from this Local, I will take the responsibility of trying to let the brotherhood know that there is such a Local in existence. While we are only a small Local of about sixteen members and only about half of them will take interest enough to attend the meetings, yet we refuse to make application to the Down and Out club, but will continue to plod along and do the best we can. Work here is not rushing, but enough to keep the home guards busy and once in awhile a floater is able to catch on for a few days.

I notice by THE WORKER that most of the Locals in the brotherhood are prosperous and gaining grounds in all parts of the country. This is encouraging and I hope the good work will go on. I am in favor of the idea of some of the brothers when they say, "Get into the political game," and vote for your rights. We will

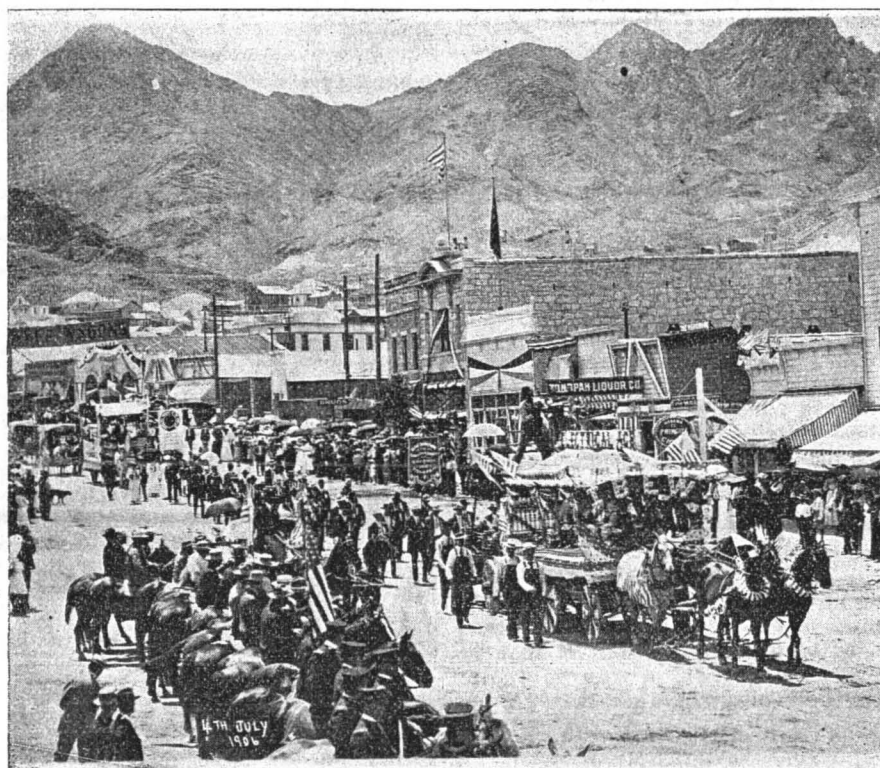
never gain anything as long as we wait and let the other side run things to suit themselves. It is up to the working man today to have something to say in this matter and let us have our say when the time comes to vote. I enjoy very much to read the letters in THE WORKER from various Locals as they can generally give me an idea of the conditions of work throughout the country so when my wings grow out again I will know which way to fly. There is one Local I miss very much as I seldom see anything in THE WORKER about how things are in No. 55. Get that Press Secretary of yours busy. Wishing the brotherhood success, I will close. Yours fraternally,

CHARLES W. ASH, Fin. Secy.
La Salle, Ill., Aug. 27, 1906.

I am sending some photographs of this float to THE WORKER, and think they deserve to be reproduced. It was beautifully decorated with bunting and had about fifty 4 C. P. lamps around the top and sides. All kinds of electrical appliances such as telephones, electric stoves and heaters, etc., were displayed. One of our brothers, who prides himself on his cooking, made quite a hit with the crowd by distributing hot waffles, cooked on an electric waffle iron in the float, among them.

We had a big I. B. E. W. sign made with 4 C. P. lamps in front, and all the lamps were lighted, and the stoves heated by a small dynamo, run by a gasoline engine, in the rear.

The boys were all in the parade in the



FOURTH OF JULY PARADE AT TONOPAH, NEVADA.

Local Union No. 361.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Although we are out on the Nevada Desert, Local No. 361 is still alive and prospering.

The boys all got together and built a float for the parade here on the Fourth of July, winning the first prize of one hundred dollars, and showing the citizens of this town what we could do. We wish to thank the committee for their just and fair decision, as we freely claim that we won the prize on the merits of our float.

morning of the 4th and after dark drove through the principal streets with all the lights burning, making quite a display and easily surpassing any other float in the parade.

We have been trying for some time past to form a Local Labor Council here, to be composed of delegates from all the labor organizations in town, and have every reason to believe we will succeed. We will have a meeting next Sunday night, and have invited all union men to attend, as we want to work in harmony with all the unions.

All interest is centered on the miners here now, who last night rejected the mine operator's wage scale. It is hard to tell whether they will go out on strike or not.

With best wishes to the brotherhood,
I am, Fraternaly,

J. L. SNEAD, Press Secy.
Tonopah, Nev., July 28, 1906.

Local Union No. 389.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I will try and write a few lines for the September WORKER. We are having fine weather for all kinds of work here, and there is lots of it going on.

The Bell have Sandy Hill to rebuild, and some cable to hang here besides lots of country work and I understand that the Com. Union has lots of work to do, so there is a good show for linemen around this section of the country. Well, we had four traveling cards deposited in our Local last meeting night, out of Local No. 447, Rutland, Vt., and we were very glad that there was work here so they could stop with us. We are glad to receive any electrical worker with a good card. No. 389 is coming along fine as silk, we are getting new members now and then, but there are some left that, well, I don't think you could pull them in if you had a jack strap attached to their neck. I remember the other day, I went into a store to purchase some clothes, and one of these fellows happened to be there, and I was looking for the Label. He said why you must be crazy. What does a label amount to? You make me tired. Well, now, you know I sang him a little song and I guess I made him tired all right, he found out what the label amounted to all right. But when a man talks union to one of these kind of men they are as ignorant as a dog. It makes a man feel like cutting a gain in their heads, so their hat would fit better.

Well I guess I will close for this time.
With best wishes to the I. B. E. W.

Respectfully yours,

H. C. WHITE, Press Secy.
Glens Falls, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1906.

Local Union No. 420.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His divine wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy brother, Robert Peterson, who died from injuries received July 31st; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we as a brotherly organization deeply mourn the loss of a true brother, a congenial companion and loyal friend; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped for thirty days and a copy of these resol-

utions be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent his parents and a copy be published in our official journal.

J. E. MOTT,
D. HENDRICKS,
H. E. HIATT,
Committee.

Keokuk, Iowa, Aug. 9, 1906.

Local Union No. 494.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, I am here. I suppose that it is not my place to butt in to print, but it is a habit that I have. Having nothing to do in Chicago on account of the strike, I came here. Bro. Noonan, our Grand Vice, and I struck Local Union No. 494 the same night. I deposited my card. I found the Local in a state of "innocuous desuetude." After a careful examination I concluded that it was not dead but sleeping.

I do not know whether it was my "imposing presence" or the noise that I make with my face, but for some reason, on my second appearance in the Local, they elected me unanimously by a rising vote, as their business agent.

Now you can see what position I am in. It is a case of "make good" or me to the tall grass and as I have no love for the aforesaid tall grass, I am on the hustle. I am convinced that there is a good field here. It is only a question of my ability to gather the material together.

I have arranged for a series of open meetings to be held on the last Friday in each month at which we will have good speakers who will try to convince the old members who have allowed their membership to lapse and also the people who have never belonged to us, of the desirability of becoming enrolled under the banner of the I. B. E. W. and the good things to be derived from presenting a solid front and a united brotherhood.

The outlook so far is very encouraging. The growth may be slow but it is a healthy one.

I have failed to meet a single man who refused to listen to reason and they are coming in one by one and I have no doubt that in the near future, Local No. 494 will be one of the prosperous Locals of the brotherhood.

CHAS. M. HALL,
Business Agent.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 1, 1906.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to take out of this world, the soul of our beloved brother, Otto A. Droese; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the departure from our midst of Bro. Droese leaves an aching void in our hearts and in the hearts of all who knew him, for to know him was to love him, for his unfailing kindness of

heart and thoughtfulness for others; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, that we send a copy of these resolutions to his family, a copy to our official journal and that a copy be spread in full on the minutes of this Local.

P. A. SCHROEDER, Secy.

Local Union No. 496.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The Recording Secretary's report of Local Union No. 496, from June 15, 1906, to August 1, 1906, follows: Number of meetings held, eight; number of members initiated, forty; total enrollment, forty.

All members employed at present. No companies needing men. Bell Telephone Co. doing new work in Oil City. Citizen's Traction Co., rebuilding power house.

Business is steady here. The Local has done nothing towards shortening hours of labor or anything in that line whatever.

JNO. M. DILO.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

This being our first journalistic venture, I will not trouble my readers with what might be long and uninteresting details.

On June 15, 1906, there came into this world a Local destined to be known as Local Union No. 496, of Electrical Workers. On the date mentioned twenty

electrical workers from Oil City, Franklin and Titusville were initiated into the mysteries of our Order by Bro. J. N. Groves.

Since our organization's growth has been very rapid, steadily increasing from the original number until at the writing of this letter it had reached forty-eight.

Our financial standing has increased as well as our membership, we being able, not only to rent a hall but to tastefully furnish it as well.

No order is complete without a "Degree Team," and ours has certainly excelled in the effort to serve various tortures in large doses while escorting we brethren over the rocky road. Taken all together it is a shocking affair. We meet every Friday and would be very glad to welcome any visiting brother into our midst.

Hoping for the continued prosperity of our Order, I am,

ROBT. H. JOHNSON, Press Secy..
Oil City, Pa., Aug. 6, 1906.

A small fire occurred at the Brooklyn plant of the H. W. Johns-Manville Co., on the evening of August 30th. In spite of some exaggerated accounts which appeared in the New York newspapers the damage was comparatively small, and the fire has not in any way interfered with the business of the Company, as the department affected was in operation by noon of the following day.

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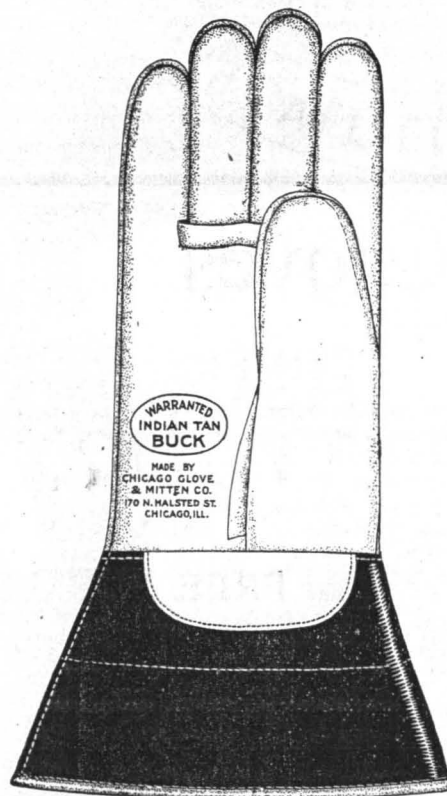
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Birmingham	227	Elkhart	157	Louisville	112	St. Louis	1	Schenectady	267
Mobile	334	Evansville	16	Louisville	369	St. Louis	2	Schenectady	442
Mobile	345	Fort Wayne	138	Owensboro	216	St. Louis	59	Syracuse	43
Montgomery	363	Fort Wayne	305	Paducah	177	St. Louis	462	Syracuse	79
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Sheffield	378	Indianapolis	10	Louisiana		Springfield	335	Utica	42
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Douglas	434	Lafayette	222	New Orleans	281	Anaconda	200	Schenectady	476
Arkansas		Logansport	209	Shreveport	104	Butte	65	Staten Island	497
Fort Smith	346	Marion	153	Shreveport	397	Great Falls	122	Lockport	499
Hot Springs	215	New Albany	286	Maine		Helena	185	Yonkers	501
Little Rock	126	Peru	347	Millinocket	471	Missoula	405	White Plains	505
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Sacramento	340	Illinois		Boston	103	Reno	401	Alliance	439
San Bernadino	477	Alton	128	Boston	104	Tonopah	361	Ashtabula	143
San Diego	465	Aurora	149	Boston	396	New Hampshire		Canton	178
San Francisco	6	Belleville	50	Brockton	423	Manchester	229	Chillicothe	248
San Francisco	151	Bloomington	197	Fall River	437	Portsmouth	426	Cincinnati	101
San Francisco	404	Belvidere	466	Fitchburg	410	New Jersey		Cincinnati	212
San Jose	350	Carlinville	444	Haverhill	470	Atlantic City	210	Cleveland	38
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Vallejo	180	Chicago	282	North Adams	293	Jersey City	15	Columbus	54
Richmond	473	Chicago	376	New Bedford	224	Jersey City	164	Columbus	446
Los Angeles	489	Chicago	381	Pittsfield	167	Long Branch	331	Dayton	118
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Hartford	186	Quincy	67	Detroit	???	Albany	137	Warren	411
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New Haven	90	Rock Island	109	Grand Rapids	231	Auburn	394	Youngstown	64
Norwich	343	Rock Island	278	Houghton	405	Binghamton	255	Zanesville	160
Stamford	310	Springfield	193	Iron Mountain	359	Buffalo	41	Oklahoma	
Waterbury	484	Springfield	427	Jackson	205	Buffalo	45	Guthrie	364
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Wilmington	313	Harrisburg	488	Marquette	407	Elmira	139	Oklahoma	155
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bia		Anna	500	Saginaw	145	Hornellsville	92	Oregon	
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Washington	148	Iowa		Traverse City	131	Jamestown	106	Portland	317
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Miami	349	Des Moines	55	Minneapolis	24	New York	20	Bloomsburg	107
Tampa	108	Dubuque	198	Minneapolis	292	New York	270	Connellsville	326
Tampa	199	Keokuk	420	St. Cloud	393	New York	368	Easton	91
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Atlanta	78	Oskaloosa	336	Mississippi		Ilean	214	Greensburg	379
Atlanta	41	Ottumwa	173	Medidian	391	Nneonta	436	Harrisburg	53
Augusta	208	Sioux City	47	Missouri		Oswego	328	Hazleton	337
Columbus	429	Waterloo	288	Fulton	365	Pittsburg	417	Lancaster	71
Savannah	38	Kansas		Hannibal	350	Poughkeepsie	296	New Brighton	342
Idaho		Atchison	19	Jefferson City	375	Rochester	44	New Castle	33
Boise City	291	Lawrence	235	Joplin	95	Rochester	284	Oil City	228
Pocatelle	449	Topeka	225	Kansas City	18	Saratoga Spgs	261	Philadelphia	21
		Wichita	144	Charleston	256	Schenectady	85	Philadelphia	98
		Wichita	482	Charleston	480	Schenectady	110	Philadelphia	240
		Winfield	175	Cape Girardeau	504	Schenectady	140	Philadelphia	287
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UNION MADE

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Are the newest, cleverest and most satisfactory in use, and the first to be offered at so reasonable a price that every up-to-date mechanic could buy tools of their quality and character. Other tools are very good tools, but "Yankee" Tools are better.

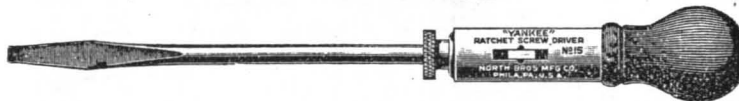
"Yankee" Tools are sold by all leading dealers in tools and hardware everywhere.

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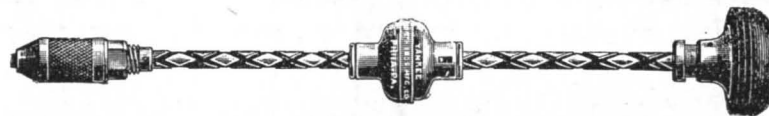
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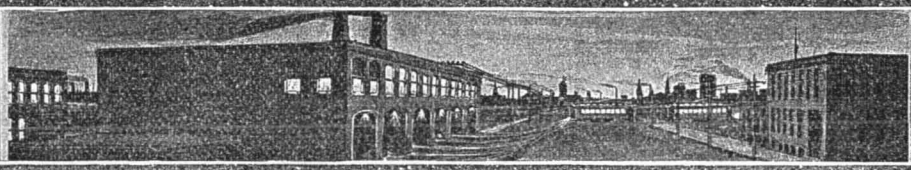


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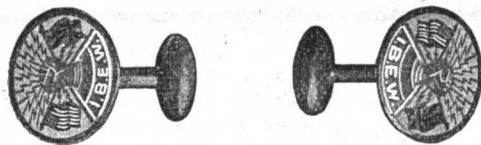
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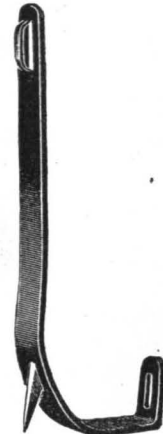
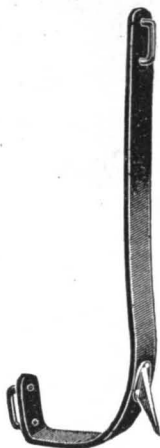
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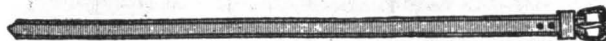
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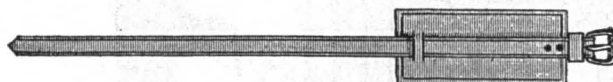
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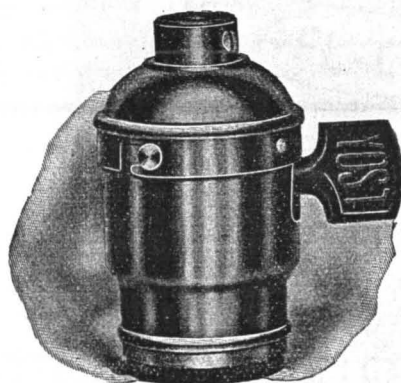
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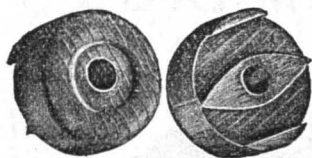
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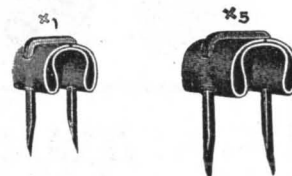
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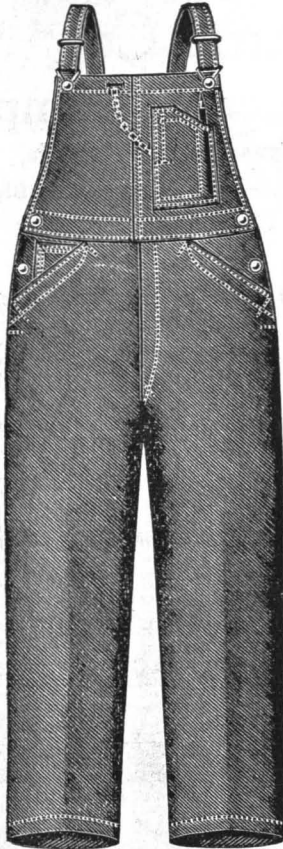
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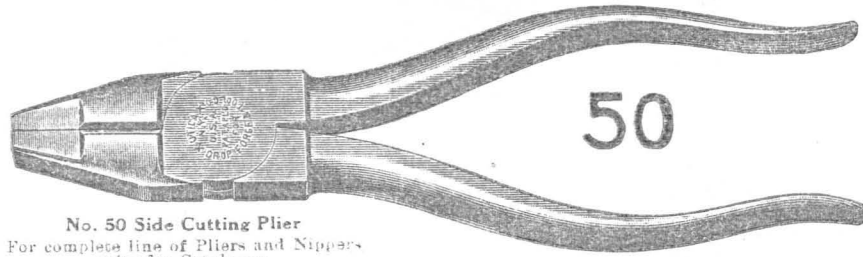
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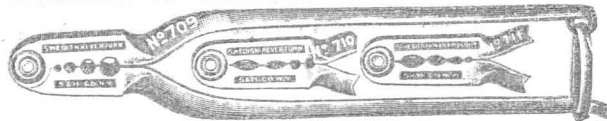
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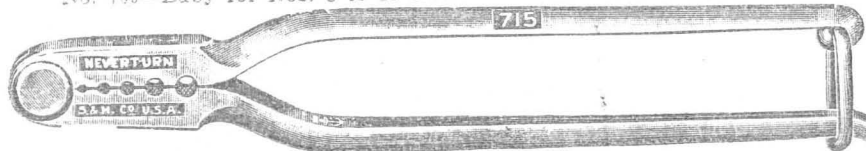
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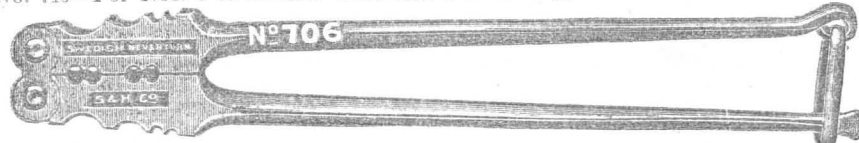
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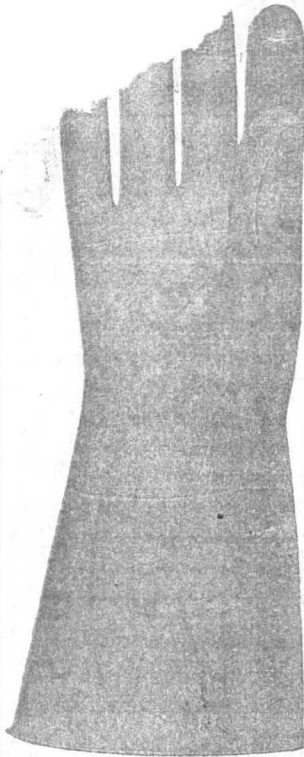
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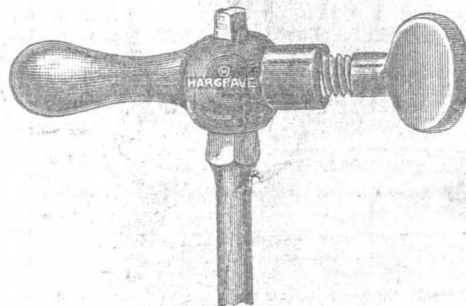
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